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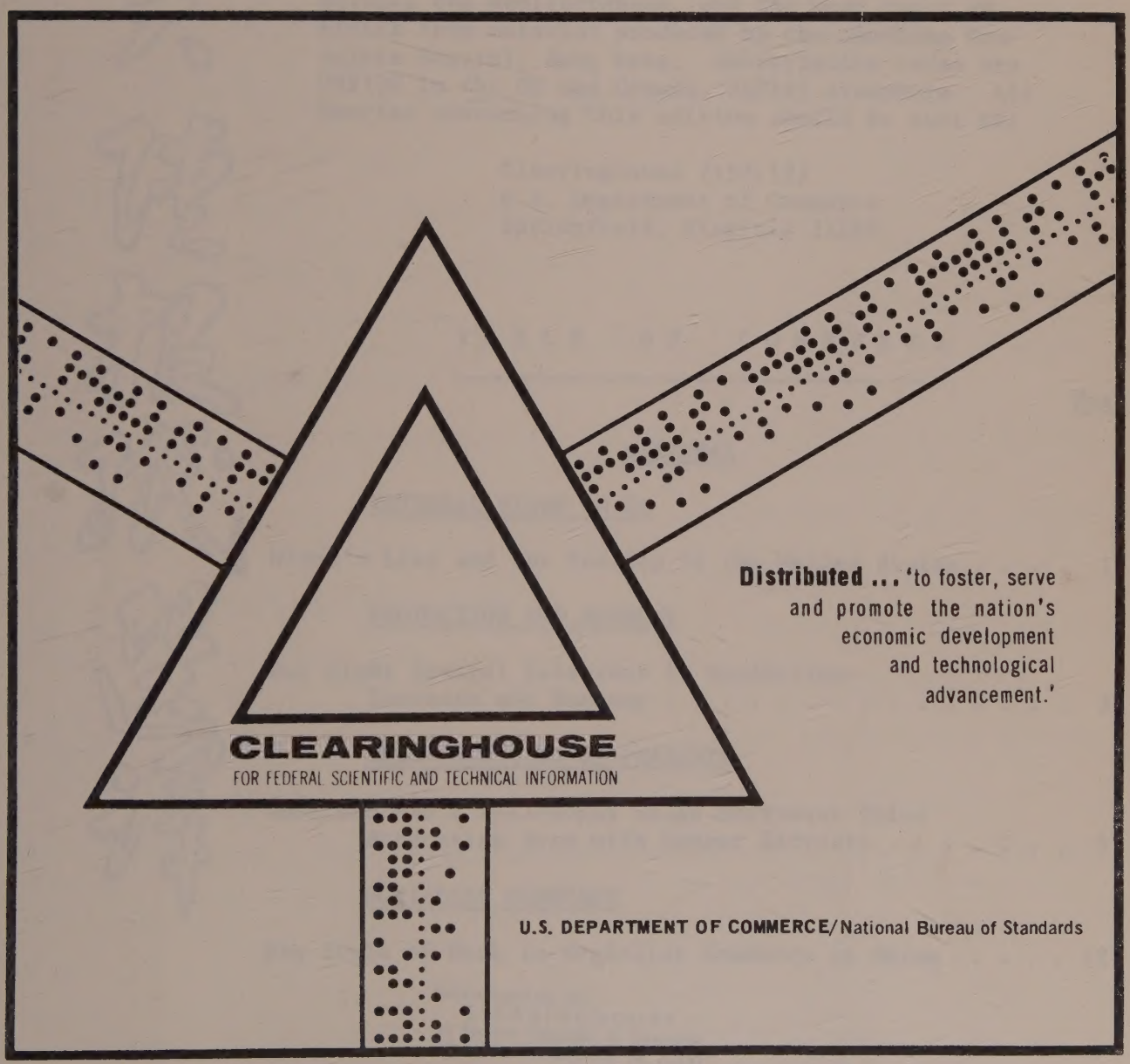
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American Consulate General
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March 9, 1970 No. 4611

**********
* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

## Nixon's Lies and the Reality in the United States

by

Hsiung Ying of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 22, 1970)

President Nixon's Inaugural Speech is compared with his "State of the Union" message in the following article, which says that his optimism at the time of his inauguration has been dampened by subsequent events and developments.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) A year ago in his "Inaugural Speech" in the glass cage Nixon, chieftain of US imperialism, made exaggerated statements and many grandiose promises to the American people and used flowery words to deceive them. But what is Nixon's "picture" really like during the past year? The best answer can be found in his "State of the Union" message, the first since he took office, delivered to the US Congress on January 22. We shall be able to understand the whole thing as long as we look at the lies in Nixon's "Inaugural Speech" and his dejected "State of the Union" message and then at the present reality in the United States.

Nixon said boastfully in his "Inaugural Speech" that the United States is "rich materially" and that he will "strive to advance" to "satisfy the urgent needs of the people at home," "attain the goal of full employment, improvement of housing and education," "rebuild the cities and improve rural areas." He also said: "What our fate brings us is not desperation but opportunities." Look, how convincing are the words used by this chieftain of US imperialism to cover up the dilemma he faced after he took office!

But after a year, that is in the first spring of the great 1970's when the proletariat and revolutionary people in the world are confidently and heroically advancing along the great road of revolution, Nixon, who is used to playing deceiving tricks, was forced to speak in a sad tune in his "State of the Union" message.

In the "message" Nixon declared sadly that the "degree of inflation" in the United States during the past ten years was the greatest during the past century. Financial red figures which Nixon could not cover up forced him to sigh: "Expenditures of the Federal Government exceed its revenue by US$57,000,000,000." This hypocrite had to admit that "the American people shouldered the burden of these red figures through the rise of prices which raised the monthly expenditure of an average family of four by US$200"; and "millions of Americans have to live in debt today."

Nixon was forced to lower his tune in this "message"; such nonsense as "happiness" and "opportunity" disappeared. Does it mean that Nixon has begun to behave himself and stopped using flowery words to deceive the American people? No, the nature of imperialism will never change; the truth is that the cruel facts of the past year slapped Nixon on his face and forced him to speak sadly. The year after Nixon took office was a year of deterioration as well as internal and external difficulties. Nixon's "State of the Union" message is just another picture of the impasse and rapid decline of imperialism. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "The insoluble contradictions in the imperialist system have put imperialism in an extremely difficult dilemma."

Class contradiction in the United States continues to aggravate day by day. It is a well known fact that in the United States millionaires grow fatter and fatter while the working people live an inhuman life. The broad masses of American working people are crowded in dark and shabby slums. During the past year since Nixon took office he continued to extract blood from the people, skyrocketing the prices. During the year of 1969 prices went up by 6.1 percent and the prices continued to soar during the first two months this year. Wages actually received by the workers drop month by month. At present the unemployed population has grown to more than 3,400,000. All such things as the United States being "rich materially," "attainment of full employment," "improvement of housing," etc., etc., are but a humbug to deceive the people. Hypocritic convincing promises can neither cover up the cruel reality nor deceive the broad masses of people. Anti-tyranny struggles of the American negroes, workers' movements, students' movements and the heroic struggles of people of all levels are coming one after another and one stronger than the other, pushing the US reactionary clique into confusion and frightening Nixon and the like.

Nixon's "Inaugural Speech" and his "State of the Union" message are two documents most suited for education by negative example. Both of them further expose the weak nature of the US imperialist paper tiger and further demonstrate the truth: "No chieftain in the White House can find an all-round remedy to save US imperialism from decline."

* * *

PRODUCTION AND ECONOMY

# Put Right Several Relations in Production-Increase and Economy

by

Workers Discussion Group of Dairen Rubber and Plastics Machine Works of Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1970)

The relations between production-increase and economy, the human factor and the material factor, the part and the whole, and long-term interests and immediate interests are discussed in the following article, which stresses the importance of the human factor in relation to the material factor, the whole in relation to the part, and the long-term interests in relation to the short-term interests.--SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic thought of "Increase vigilance and defend the motherland" and "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters, and do everything for the people," a mass character upsurge of production-increase and economy is rising vigorously at present on the industrial front. Applying Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics of "one dividing into two," we must correctly know and deal with the various relations in production-increase and economy and avoid being one-sided, so the guideline of increasing production and strictly practicing economy may be implemented still better in our actions.

## Production-Increase and Economy

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "On the one hand never indulge in indiscriminate consumption and wastefulness, and on the other hand strive to develop production." That requires us to carry out production-increase successfully and likewise successfully practice economy.

However, some comrades separate production-increase from economy or place them in opposite positions, saying, "The important thing now is to grasp production, there is no time for economy" and "Production-increase is a melon, while economy is only a sesame seed." This view is one-sided and erroneous.

Production-increase and economy are a unity of opposites. Both are essential. While developing production, we must "very carefully use our manpower and material resources and try hard to avoid wastefulness," and "strive hard to economize and do more things with less money." If attention

is not paid to economy and to socialist economic accounting in production, production may nevertheless increase for a certain period of time, but because of waste of manpower, materials and money, costs will go up and in effect there will be no production-increase. Moreover, such production-increase cannot last long. It will inevitably adversely affect the development of production.

It should be seen that there is also great political significance in practicing strict economy and opposing wastefulness. A small handful of class enemies, unwilling to accept defeat, are trying to sabotage our socialist economy and corrupt our revolutionary ranks through such means as corruption, misappropriation, extravagance and wastefulness. We must increase our vigilance against them and hit back at them resolutely.

In carrying out production-increase and economy, our industrial and mining enterprises must take the utmost care to save labor, fuels, electric power and raw materials, striving hard to produce more and better products with less manpower and materials. With this end in view, it is necessary to carry out technical innovation in a big way, strengthen enterprise management, lower consumption norms, and save all expenditure that can be saved. Every basic-level unit can totally implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of production-increase and economy only by grasping production-increase with one hand and economy with the other.

In our works we have a precision machine that has to be operated only within a certain temperature range, so that in winter a 30 KW electric heater was used to keep up the temperature. Not long ago the department in charge of economy abolished the heater in order to save electricity. As a result, production was affected. Then the department in charge of production re-installed the electric heater purely from the point of view of increasing production. Later, we all carefully considered the two aspects of production-increase and economy as a whole, and working in concert, installed a heating device which replaced the electric heater. That insured production and also saved electricity.

The instance shows that the object of production-increase and economy can be attained if only the relations between production-increase and economy are correctly handled and the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses is given full play.

## Human Factor and Material Factor

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of all things in the world, men are most valuable. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, every miracle on earth can be worked so long as there are men." Full mobilization of the human factor is the key to successful carrying out of production-increase and economy.

Some comrades often have no eyes for the role played by the masses. Whenever production-increase and economy is mentioned, they will invariably think of the material factors, believing that in order to increase production,

It will be necessary to have more equipment, materials and capital. Such a view, which "sees only matter but not men," is extremely erroneous.

At all times we must see that men, when armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are the most important factor of social productivity. Numerous facts have proved that, under the leadership of the Party and with certain material conditions present, the results of production-increase and economy will be all the more remarkable if only the leadership stands in the forefront of the movement, fully rouse the masses, develop socialist revolutionary emulation, and conduct ideological-political work properly and with meticulous care.

For a long time in the machine processing workshop of our works there have been too few planing machines to meet the needs of processing, and that affected the fulfillment of the production tasks of the whole works. To change this state of affairs, some people suggested increasing the equipment. Later, the Party branch roused the masses to liberate their way of thinking, and they carried out some technical innovations on the existing planing machines which raised the efficiency of the machines by 50 percent. Meanwhile, technological rules were improved and new measures were adopted. As a result, the "long-standing, big and difficult" problems which had defied solution for many years were finally solved.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The decisive factor is man and not matter." Man's activism and creativeness is unlimited. The degree of play given to the human factor decides the degree of play given to the role of matter. Therefore, whether emphasis should be placed first on "man" or on "matter" is certainly not a general question of understanding, but a major question as to whether proletarian politics should be brought to the fore. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running an enterprise of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i used to suppress the socialist activism and revolutionary creativeness of the masses. This counter-revolutionary revisionist line must be thoroughly criticized and its poisonous influence completely eradicated. When the human factor is fully mobilized, it will be possible to give full play to the role of matter.

In casting copper parts in our works in the past, one-third of the copper in weight became copper powder as a result of the mechanical processing, and this was sold as waste material to a waste products company to be disposed of as copper for civilian use. Last year the workers, having studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and giving play to their subjective activism, had the copper powder collected and classified. After scientific treatment, the copper powder was again melted and cast into certain classes of copper for use of industrial production. This has saved the state a large amount of industrial copper during the year.

Of course, by stressing the human factor, we do not mean that the material factor can be ignored. The point is that material potential can be fully exploited and everything can be fully utilized only if the human factor is given full play.

## The Part and the Whole

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A communist must understand why the needs of the part must be subject to the needs of the whole. If a certain view is practicable from the point of view of the part but impracticable from the point of view of the whole, the part should be made subject to the whole. The converse is also true: if something is impracticable from the point of view of the part but practical from the point of view of the whole, the part should also be made subject to the whole. This is the viewpoint that takes the whole situation into consideration." Between one enterprise and another, one workshop and another of the same factory, and one process and another, there exist organic relations which condition and check one another of them. Every time a new measure is taken, we must consider what new contradiction it may bring to the whole situation and what effect it may have on the whole situation. We shall actively do anything that is needed by the whole or beneficial to the whole, and should resolutely refuse to do anything that is not needed by the whole or is harmful to the whole.

In carrying out production-increase and economy, an advanced measure adopted by a workshop or process for production-increase and economy may very often lead to the appearance of advanced measures for production-increase and economy in other workshops and processes that promote production-increase and economy in the whole factory. On the other hand, such a situation may also arise: A measure may lead to the saving of some manpower and material in one particular process or workshop, but may cause a fall in production and wastage in the factory as a whole.

To shorten the time of ancillary production, raise the efficiency of processing and increase output value, our mechanical processing workshop carried out bulk processing of identical parts required for one month or one quarter. However, owing to limited equipment under conditions of individual and small-scale production of parts, the processing of other parts could not be completed in time, resulting in the shortage of certain parts for machines. This slowed down the schedule of assembly and affected the plan of delivery of products from the works.

Therefore, when organizing production, it is necessary to take into consideration the whole situation and start from the needs of the whole.

Between one place and another and one enterprise and another, it is all the more important to correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole, oppose departmentalism, promote the viewpoint of the whole, and successfully carry out socialist coordination. Such an incident as the following did occur in the past: One part of a machine of a user factory was damaged and the user factory asked us to make a new part for it. At the time our works considered only the fact that our own production tasks were pressing and did not do the job as requested. As a result the machine could not be operated, and that caused a great loss.

This is a profound lesson. Subsequently, we strengthened our viewpoint of the whole and actively helped user factories meet their needs for parts. This requires our works to use more manpower and material, but as a result, the user factories are able to produce greater wealth for the State.

It should be realized that carrying out or not carrying out socialist coordination is a question of firmly adhering to or not firmly adhering to the socialist orientation in an enterprise. Completely unlike capitalist enterprises, where relations between one another are relations of monopoly, competition, and deceit, our enterprises under the socialist condition have a common revolutionary target and completely identical interests. We divide our work but cooperate with one another on the basis of unified plans of the State, and fight for the sake of building our great socialist motherland. We must fully develop the advantages of the socialist system of ownership and oppose the capitalist style of business operation. All enterprises, workshops and processes should start from the whole situation, fully develop their own subjective activism, and voluntarily create facilities for fraternal units, so that the parts may serve the whole still better. Only in this way can we obtain still greater results of production-increase and economy.

## Long-Term Interests and Immediate Interests

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "All places must highly value manpower and material power, and must not use them indiscriminately with only short-term objectives in view." "Take care of and value manpower and material power, and take the long-range view of everything." We must observe these directives of Chairman Mao and handle properly the relations between long-term interests and short-term interests in carrying out production-increase and economy.

Long-term interests are the basic interests of the revolution. We must comply with the long-term interests while not forgetting the short-term interests. If we only pay attention to our short-term interests and do not comply with the long-term interests, we may cause losses to the cause of revolution and construction.

Some comrades pay attention only to immediate interests and one-sidedly stress current production, ignoring the long-range development of production. To bring about immediate production-increase, they forget the long-range interests of grasping revolution and promoting production. By so doing, they run counter to the basic interests of the State.

For example, if equipment is operated under condition of overloading for long periods of time or made to work while "sick," there will be increased wear and tear on it, its degree of precision will drop, its operation will deteriorate, and prolonged use may even lead to damage of the equipment.

We must prevent and rectify such practice, bear in mind constantly the long-range interests, pay attention to the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment, and carry out anticipative checking and servicing,

so as to insure the normal operation of machines and equipment and prolong their useful life. That is in conformity with the needs of production-increase and economy.

In carrying out production-increase and economy, we must also skilfully combine revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, vigorously engage in technical innovations, reform irrational rules and regulations, and fully exploit the potential of equipment.

Some comrades, starting only from immediate interests, think that technical innovations will require the expenditure of manpower, material power, money and time, and that even if the innovations are successful, "distant water will not quench near thirst." Others are afraid that money and energy may be wasted if the innovations turn out to be unsuccessful. As a result, they dare not boldly lead the mass movement of technical innovation.

Practice tells us that technical innovation is an important factor of production-increase and economy. In our works the rate of rejects in the casting of rolls used to be as high as 50 percent. This alone accounted for the loss of several hundred thousand yuan a year, and moreover it made production passive. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers and revolutionary technical personnel devoted some manpower, materials and time to the innovation of the casting process. The innovation lowered the rate of rejects to 8 percent, quickly changing the passive situation of production and reaping marked results in production-increase and economy.

For the sake of long-range interests, therefore, it is completely necessary to devote the necessary manpower, materials and time to immediate technical innovations. Of course, while carrying out technical innovation, it is imperative to follow firmly the guideline of "making revolution by thrifty means." As little money as possible should be spent. No money should be spent where such expenditure is not absolutely necessary. Indiscriminate and wasteful spending must not be allowed.

*

In carrying out production-increase and economy, we must continue to hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, learn and apply the materialistic dialectics of "one dividing into two," concretely analyze the various contradictions in production-increase and economy, and properly handle the various relations. We must firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the economic sphere, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base, prevent erosion by bourgeois ideology, smash the class enemy's sabotage activities, and fight for the better implementation of the general line of "exerting the utmost, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results" and more intensive implementation of the guideline of increasing production and practicing severe economy.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

## Chairman Mao's Philosophy Helps Northeast China Production Team with Bumper Harvests

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 1, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team of the taochou people's commune in heilungkiang province reaped bumper harvests in the past two years through studying and applying chairman mao's philosophical thinking in a living way.

the third production team of the hsinhsing production brigade is located on the northern bank of the sunghua river and therefore has a good water supply. nevertheless, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the area used to be seriously affected by drought and water-logging, and grain output was very low.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by our great leader chairman mao completely smashed this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and made big changes in the production team. relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants have fought bravely against the class enemy and against natural disasters. in 1968, during the frost-free period of more than 100 days, the area was attacked by a protracted dry spell, but the peasants reaped their best harvest in history, with per-hectare yield reaching 4.7 tons. last year the area was hit by still greater natural disasters, but the per-hectare yield of grain rose to 5.2 tons.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team said: "our victory was due to chairman mao's philosophical thinking."

to end the backwardness in production, the team's cadres organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to study chairman mao's great teaching "marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world." they first made an analysis, with the method one divides into two, of the natural conditions causing crop failures in case of drought or water-logging: water has two aspects, benefiting production or harming it. the rich water resources in the area constitute a favourable condition for developing agricultural production. but the water had not been tamed, so production was seriously affected by a dry spell or waterlogging. they realized that in order to raise grain production, the subjective initiative of man had to be exerted and the disadvantageous aspect of the water transformed into an advantage.

where should they start, since they had so many things to do in fighting nature? with this question in mind, they studied chairman mao's teaching: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." they recognized that water was the principal contradiction because the team was subject to constant spring drought and summer water-logging, and that in solving this problem, they should tackle water-logging first.

frozen earth was the first difficulty they encountered when the work started. some people wanted to begin the project some time later and the handful of class enemies took the opportunity to make trouble.

the poor and lower-middle peasants put up a resolute struggle against the class enemies. in the meantime they studied chairman mao's "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" with the other commune members. this study strengthened people's confidence in conquering nature. poor peasant chen kuei-yu declared: "we are farming for the chinese revolution and the world revolution. how can we be frightened by hardship in making revolution?" making all-out efforts, they dug a drainage canal and threw up a 1,000-metre long dyke witnin just six days. the project ended the threat of water-logging.

then they had to deal with many other contradictions -- the soil hardened when it was dry, became sticky when it was wet and cracked when there was wind, and it was difficult to plough the fields and to get a full stand after the sowing.

the poor and lower-middle peasants analyzed these contradictions in the light of chairman mao's teaching: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." they came to recognize that the essence of the problem was the poor physical properties of the soil resulting from frequent water-logging. they found that the soil became clay pan because the granular structure had been destroyed by long years of poor drainage. then they made investigations and found that adding sand to the black clay improved the physical properties of the soil. after three years of hard work, they had transformed 30 hectares of clay pan into something like silt loam which has very good percolation. the soil temperature was also raised.

the soil having been improved, water-logging was ended. but to solve the question of stable yields and reap good harvest in all weather, they must be in a position to drain water or irrigate their crops whenever necessary. the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture, analyzed past droughts which damaged the seedlings and drew the lessons. they understood that irrigation was essential in achieving stable yields. they decided to build ditches. but building a ditch would mean moving over 10,000 cubic metres of earth, far above their labour power. this contradiction was solved by all the people in the team, old and young taking part in the work. thanks to their hard work, they soon set up an irrigation network. the masses said: "from our own experience we know that only by analyzing contradictions by the method of one dividing into two and grasping and solving the main contradiction in time, can our subjective initiative be brought to bear in conquering nature and achieving big results."

after it had stabilized its crop yield, the third production team set itself the task of getting high yields. chairman mao teaches: "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and... external causes become operative through internal causes." using this teaching of chairman mao's as their guide, the team members re-studied the "eight-point charter for agriculture", namely soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation,

improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements. they came to know better that the charter was a complete entity, with all the points co-relative, and none of them could be done without. they realized that seeds represented the pre-condition for increasing grain output. there could be high yields only when there were good seeds and other coordinating conditions in addition. they, therefore, experimented in breeding fine maize seeds. while the growth period of the single-cross maize lasts 145 days, the local frost-free period is only 100-130 days. how to solve this contradiction? at first they lighted fires in the fields whenever there was frost, but this was not the fundamental solution. later, they used many other methods, including sowing at appropriate earlier dates, to shorten the growth period and took frost prevention measures in spring instead of in autumn. as a result, they went from a position of being passive to one in which they were on the offensive and gained high yields.

in order to increase yields, it is necessary to carry out "reasonable close-planting", and correctly handle the relations between the growth of a single plant and increasing the number of plants on a given area of farmland. they realized from their own experience that when the method of two plants at every point was applied, the number of plants to a hectare would go up from 22,000 to 44,000, and there would still be room for increasing yields. however, while the number of plants increased, the distance between the points remained the same as in single-planting. this ensured an increase in the number of plants and each plant growing well. as a result of "reasonable close-planting", a rich harvest yielding more than 9 tons per hectare was obtained.

although close planting requires more fertilizer, some people did not pay attention to applying it rationally because they felt that the more fertilizer the better. this resulted in tall maize stalks, small cobs and delayed ripening. in line with chairman mao's teachings, the poor and lower-middle peasants made investigations and found the plant life cycle. in the light of this they rationally applied manure and chemical fertilizer to the fields. this led to a per-hectare yield of 7.9 tons of maize on 40 hectares of land. the whole process helped the poor and lower-middle peasants understand chairman mao's philosophical thinking of practice to knowledge, and then back to practice and to knowledge more profoundly. they now know that it is the great theoretical basis guiding them in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

SOCIALIST COMMERCE

## New Style of Work in Socialist Commerce in China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 1, 1970)

a department store in the city of suchou, east china, has made painstaking efforts to return money to customers it overcharged due to a fault in pricing. people are speaking of this far and wide.

they acclaim this expression of responsibility toward the masses as a fine style of work that has emerged in the great mass campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation in commerce.

on february 18, a big character poster "to our customers" was put up before the people's department store in the city centre. crowds immediately gathered.

the poster read:

"our department store supplied you with floss-padded jackets between january 10 and 27. because we have not studied and applied chairman mao's works well in a living way and have not worked with a high sense of whole-heartedly serving the people, we made a mistake in pricing this item. therefore you were overcharged 2.8 to 2.9 yuan on each jacket ... implementing chairman mao's teaching 'once a mistake is made, we should correct it', we shall do our best to correct this error and draw a lesson from it. we hereby apologize to our customers. since we do not know who the purchasers were, will they please come to the clothes section of our store with the jackets for a check-up and refund. or you can phone us and we will go to your home with the money".

reading this poster, the revolutionary masses said: "this is a fine socialist store indeed". they said that this responsible attitude resulted from the struggle-criticism-transformation work now going on in all the commercial departments and illustrated the orientation of socialist commerce. it was powerful criticism of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "profits in command".

the department store had provided polyester fabric and floss to factories to be made up into jackets for the convenience of its customers. a comrade in the accounting department made a mistake in calculating the amount of material used.

the department store revolutionary committee discovered the mistake before all the jackets were sold. leaders of the communist party branch and the revolutionary committee immediately met to discuss the matter. they said this was no small thing, but a major question of whether they are acting in a responsible manner toward the people. they submitted the question to the whole staff of the store.

the revolutionary workers studied chairman mao's teaching: "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests, and if mistakes occur, they must be corrected -- that is what being responsible to the people means." they visited an advanced store, the no. 57 food store, to learn

about the exemplary attitude of its staff toward their work. the food store had once made a mistake in giving an 11-year-old girl 4 kilogrammes less glutinous rice flour than she paid for. the staff made painstaking efforts to find the little girl from the 4,000 households they regularly serve. they made house to house visits to 83 households in the streets where they thought the child lived, and gave the family the 4 kilogrammes of flour.

the revolutionary workers of the department store discussed this exemplary deed and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the store. they drew this conclusion: "our socialist commerce should serve proletarian politics, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and socialist construction. it does not aim at making profits. having committed the error of selling an item at the wrong price, we must correct it. otherwise, we would violate the line for management of our socialist commerce and the price policy of our communist party." they said: "although the customers know nothing about this, we should make a public self-criticism and try to refund every purchaser. in this way, we will be submitting our work to supervision by the workers, peasants and soldiers. our socialist commerce must always adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line."

on the basis of these suggestions, the communist party branch and the revolutionary committee decided to put up the poster the next day.

a sales clerk said to one customer who came for a refund: "it is because of our error that you've had to come again. we'll improve our work in earnest." deeply moved, the customer replied: "it is only socialist commerce led by chairman mao that serves the people with such a high sense of responsibility."

## PEST CONTROL

### Remarkable Achievements of Chinese Scientists in Forest Pest Control

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

revolutionary scientific workers of a forest pest control team, sent by the institute of zoology of the chinese academy of sciences to the hsinyang region of honan province, have been carrying out scientific experiments for the past six months together with the workers and peasants. at the same time, they have been undergoing re-education by the masses and revolutionizing their thinking.

they have been putting into practice chairman mao's great teaching "intellectuals who want to integrate themselves with the masses, who want to serve the masses, must go through a process in which they and the masses come to know each other well." their efforts to revolutionize their thinking have brought about fruitful results in scientific research and have been acclaimed by the workers and peasants.

in early july of 1969, the team came to the region to test out a new fungus insecticide for the control of the pine-moth. the pine pests were in the mature stage of their life cycle at the time and the effectiveness of the insecticide could be tested only before the moth made its cocoon. but it was the rainy season and some team members held that the rain would

wash away the insecticide after it was sprayed onto the trees and its effectiveness could not be easily determined. therefore, it was impossible to test it in that season. however, the local workers and poor and lower-middle peasants were of the opinion that the team should take rapid popularization and application as its starting point and that the experiment should not be postponed.

thus, learning from the workers and peasants and helped by them, the team members lost no time in trying out the fungus insecticide. as soon as there was a fine day, they promptly sprayed the trees. but suddenly, rain and wind came and threatened to wash the insecticide away. together with the workers, they covered the trees with water-proof sheeting and worked day and night to overcome the difficulties. it was not long before they found a preliminary effective method to control the pine-moth with the new fungus insecticide.

bent on protecting the forests of our socialist motherland, the team conducted another experiment whereby they used parasitic wasps to combat the pine-moth. this method had been proposed by some members of the team before the great cultural revolution, but the proposal was turned down by a handful of bourgeois technical "authorities". this time, the team members said, they were determined to work hand-in-hand with the workers and peasants so that parasitic wasps could be made to serve the cause of socialist construction. arming themselves with mao tsetung thought, they relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's theory of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and his slavish comprador philosophy and immediately plunged into experimentation. with the assistance of the masses, they obtained successful results.

at the end of july last year, when the fight against the pine-moth was at its height, some of the rice crop in the hsinyang region was infested by a species of caterpillar called parnara guttata. this seriously menaced the crop. scientific workers had never dealt with this insect. they studied chairman mao's great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they became determined to help the poor and lower-middle peasants by combating this rice insect pest. they divided their forces to form two detachments, one to carry on the fight against the pine-moth and the other to attack the rice caterpillar. together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary scientific workers picked the insects off the riceplants by hand and, at the same time, did experiments. after a few days' hard work, and helped throughout by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they succeeded in working out an effective method for combating the rice pest with a kind of fungus insecticide.

under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and by learning from the workers and peasants, the team scored considerable achievements in its scientific research work. however, bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant", they resolved to continue to integrate themselves with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and to be re-educated by them.

they redoubled their efforts to study and apply chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in a living way, so as to become imbued with the idea of serving the people whole-heartedly.

after summing up the work already done, they adopted active measures to raise the effectiveness of the new fungus insecticide in exterminating the pine-moth, and they were again successful in their experiments, which were carried out on a larger scale and under the less favourable conditions of autumn when there were low temperatures as well as a lot of rain.

through practice, the scientific workers of the team came to understand better the great truth pointed out by chairman mao: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." they said: "crops cannot grow without soil and intellectuals will achieve nothing if they are divorced from the workers, peasants and soldiers. we will always take the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve them all our lives.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Chinese Embassy in Afghanistan Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 1, 1970)

the chinese embassy in afghanistan gave several film receptions here recently, showing the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china". the film was warmly welcomed and praised by afghan friends.

the receptions were attended by afghan government officials, leading members of some social and popular organizations and public figures.

the receptions proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

after seeing the film, some afghan friends said that they were very happy to see chairman mao in excellent health. the film reflected the most ardent love of the chinese people for their great leader chairman mao. these afghan friends were deeply impressed by the scenes at the end of the parade showing chairman mao shaking hands cordially with foreign guests on the tien an men rostrum and waving to the masses of people at the tien an men square for a long time. an afghan friend said that when he saw the film, he felt as if he was in peking seeing chairman mao himself.

many afghan friends praised the great achievements made by the chinese people in the past 20 years under the wise leadership of chairman mao. an afghan friend said: i saw from the film the tremendous progress achieved by china in industry, agriculture, science, technology and other fields. we afghan people shared the happiness of the chinese people over their achievements. the progress of the chinese people is the glory of the people of the world, he said.

## CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

### Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arab Gulf Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arab gulf led by talal saad manmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the front, arrived in peking by air on february 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the association and of other organizations concerned, including wu hsiao-ta, kung ta-fei and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND CEYLON

## Feature Story: Chairman Mao's Works Give Me Infinite Strength

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 28, 1970)

following is an account of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by a young amateur dramatist of ceylon.

on october 26, 1969, an amateur youth drama troupe staged a musical drama in a theatre in colombo named "sparks of motherland" which depicts the heroic armed struggle of the ceylonese peasants against the british imperialists in 1848. the play, though presented in a simple way without special lighting, setting or gorgeous costumes, extolls the bravery and wisdom of the peasants and exposes the greed and cruelty of the imperialists. the performance won warm applause from the audience.

talking to this correspondent, a responsible member of the troupe said: "it was only after studying chairman mao's 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' that we found a correct orientation."

born in a poor peasant family, he is a young amateur playwright. he started to study chairman mao's works in 1961. at that time only english versions of chairman mao's works were available. he had to depend on a dictionary because of his poor english. despite this difficulty, he studied with great zeal. too poor to buy books, he dug wild vegetables, sold them for 10 or 20 cents and used the money to buy chairman mao's works. he overcame difficulties and persevered in the study.

he said: "when i was in middle school, i was interested in drama. chairman mao's 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' made me think a lot. chairman mao has said: 'all our literature and art are for the masses of the people'. but why our stage here is dominated by emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers? in the history of our country, there were many people who fought bravely against the foreign invaders and dedicated their lives heroically to the motherland. there were many stories about them and whenever i read these stories i was greatly inspired. but why were they not presented on the stage so as to educate and encourage our own people? chairman mao's works have given me boundless strength. i felt impatient and i wanted to do something. together with some schoolmates we organized a small group, but as soon as it was formed, difficulties cropped up. we had neither money nor actors. what could we do?"

"we were determined to follow the teaching of chairman mao and be self-reliant. but some in our troupe wavered before the difficulties and withdrew from the troupe. a few remained. what was to be done? i remembered chairman mao's teaching: 'rely on the masses of the people' and 'the masses have boundless creative power'. so we went to the poor masses. we told them our intentions and difficulties and sought their advice. they supported our ideas and many of the young ones voluntarily

joined our group and became actors and actresses. whenever there was any problem, all of us would hold a meeting to discuss it and find out the best solution. we applied the method of criticism and self-criticism to correct any mistakes or shortcomings in our work. we became more united. when everyone of us understand that we are to serve the masses and not for money or fame, we work with one mind and one heart to combat difficulties."

the responsible member said: none of the troupe members are paid. they used to walk several miles for a rehearsal as they could not afford to pay the bus fare. their spirit always remained high despite the arduous long walk, sometimes under rains. they had no rehearsal hall, they did it in a small room of one of the troupe members. without costumes, they made it themselves. they even made their own musical instruments. whenever they encountered difficulties, they would recall the stories about how chairman mao and the chinese people under his leadership overcame all kinds of hardships and difficulties during the protracted, arduous struggle for the liberation of china.

the responsible member said: "chairman mao's teachings and the revolutionary stories of china give us confidence and strength to overcome the difficulties."

he went on: they always bore in mind chairman mao's teaching while writing the play. the members of the troupe went to the masses and learnt from them. when we began to perform for the peasants, they said that we were portraying the city dwellers and not the peasants. their criticism was really sharp and right to the point. we immediately rewrote the play, and revised the songs in accordance with the demands of the masses. this proved fully how true is chairman mao's teaching that "the masses are the real heroes".

thereafter, the responsible member said, when they went to the countryside, they travelled on foot and brought along with them everything they needed. after the performances, they stayed in the houses of poor peasants, did away with the mantle of pretentiousness, joined them in farm labour, and had heart to heart talk with them, asking for criticism and advice. the peasants then said that they no longer looked like city dwellers now.

the responsible member of the troupe concluded: "the masses educated us, raised our ideological level. their care and encouragement enhanced our determination to serve them wholeheartedly. our enthusiasm rose higher. we are determined to follow chairman mao's teaching to learn from lu hsun who served the masses like 'a willing ox'."

CHINA AND GUINEA

## Guinean President Receives Chinese Medical Group

(NCNA-English Conakry, Mar. 1, 1970)

president sekou toure of guinea recently received all members of the chinese medical group working at gaoual during his inspection of the region.

the president invited them to a luncheon. in the course of the luncheon, the president proposed a toast to the health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and to the evergreen friendship between guinea and china.

present at the reception were lansana beavogui, minister of economy of guinea, diane lansana, minister of the interior, leon maka, president of the national assembly, and other guinean officials.

JAPAN

## Reactionary Sato Government's Policies Impoverish Japanese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

the reactionary sato government's frenzied arms expansion and war preparations as well as expansion and penetration into other countries have brought about a runaway inflation and soaring prices in japan, aggravating the impoverishment of the broad masses of the japanese people, according to a tokyo report.

japanese official statistics revealed that consumer prices have increased by nearly 70 per cent since 1960, and by 21.1 per cent during the period from 1965 to 1968. consumer prices in january this year increased by 1.6 per cent as compared with the previous month and showed a sharp increase of 7.8 per cent as compared with january last year and a 26.5 per cent increase as compared with the monthly average of 1965.

as a result of the all-round sharp increase in the prices of vegetables, fruit and fish, as well as in rents, medical expenses, electricity charges and traffic fares, the masses of the working people have to shoulder heavier burdens. many families have difficulties to make a living at subsistence level and not a few of them have to live on borrowing. since the meagre wages cannot make both ends meet, the old people and children in many families have to find subsidiary work to earn some money. many peasants in the country have to get part-time jobs in the cities during slack farming seasons and 80 per cent of the university students have to work in their spare time.

the sharp increase in prices is an inevitable outcome of the reactionary policies of the japanese reactionaries who, toeing the line of u.s. imperialism, have been engaged in arms expansion, war preparations and expansion abroad. confronted with the growing discontent of the people, sato in his recent policy speech clamoured for the necessity

to halt the rise in wages and the purchasing price of rice, thus fully revealing his attempt to intensify the exploitation of the masses of workers and peasants.

however, the perverse measures of the japanese reactionaries will only sharpen the class contradictions in the country and accelerate the awakening of the japanese people. more and more people will rise to struggle against the criminal rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

MALAYSIA

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Collusion Between Malay Bureaucrat Capital and Foreign Monopoly Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article recently exposed the crime of the malay bureaucrat capitalist class represented by the rahman-razak puppet clique in intensifying its collusion with u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and other foreign monopoly capital to brutally squeeze the malayan people and wreck national industrial and commercial enterprises.

the article said that the so-called "people's board of trust" is the first one of the four organizations set up by the rahman-razak clique to accelerate the development of malay bureaucrat capital. like the other three organizations, namely the "federal board of land development", the "bank of bumiputras" and the "board for sales of agricultural products", it is in name an administrative institution of the puppet regime but in fact a channel for the malay bureaucrat capitalists to reap a fortune by embezzling state funds. under the signboard of "striving for economic equilibrium between the malays and the people of other nationalities", they are exerting efforts to fan up sentiments of malay chauvinism to frantically wreck national industrial and commercial enterprises, savagely persecute and ruthlessly exploit the workers and other labouring people of all nationalities. there has come into being a comprador and feudalist bureaucrat capitalist class.

the article revealed that the sphere of activities of the "people's board of trust", which was set up in 1965, mainly covers the industrial and commercial fields. by embezzling large amounts of state funds, it runs various enterprises of its own or together with foreign monopoly capital. through the "people's board of trust", british, american, japanese and other foreign monopoly capital has joined forces with malay bureaucrat capital and controlled the "joint ventures", thereby plundering the natural resources of malaya and brutally exploiting its cheap labour. the united states and japan have carried out their economic aggression and infiltration in malaya not only through the direct operations of their big monopoly capitalist groups but also through international usurious bodies under their manipulation, such as the "world bank" and the "asian development bank", in the form of loans.

the article said: "in the past few years the soviet revisionist social-imperialism has intensified its expansion in southeast asia. in malaya, it has stepped up its collusion with the malay bureaucrat capitalists and even entrusted the 'people's board of trust' with the role as its general agent in the malayan peninsula and north kalimantan for dumping

commodities in malaya. to curry favour with the malay bureaucrat capitalists, the soviet revisionists are even ready to reduce the prices of their commodities sold to them."

in conclusion the article stressed that the malayan people, including middle and small industrialists and business men of all nationalities in the country, must be united under the leadership of the working class, struggle against the rahman-razak clique, completely smash the state machine of the bureaucrat capitalist class and build a people's republic. only in this way can they shake off imperialist oppression and have a bright future.

## Sarawak Political Detainees Study Mao Tsetung Thought and Score Victory in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

political detainees who have long been imprisoned by the rahman-razak puppet clique have studied and propagated mao tsetung thougnt in a concentration camp in kuching, sarawak, after breaking through the enemy's blockades and restrictions with staunch revolutionary spirit, according to the sarawak press.

it was reported that in early february as the political detainees put up quotations from chairman mao as well as posters when holding a meeting, they were brutally suppressed by the fascist authorities. defying brute force, the political detainees waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy. thereafter, some 300 political detainees went on a hunger strike, strongly protesting against the savage persecution by the fascist authorities.

after an unyielding struggle, they won victories and ended on february 27 their 18-day hunger strike.

## Sarawak People's Armed Forces Attack Enemy Patrol

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

the sarawak people's armed forces have courageously attacked a patrol unit of the rahman-razak puppet clique following their recent successful surprise attack on its naval base.

a singapore paper reported that the attack on the patrol of the clique's "security forces" was made at dusk of february 25 when it was riding on a military vehicle heading for sarikei of sarawak's third division to suppress the people there. the fierce fighting lasted nearly half an hour. after scoring victory, the people's armed forces moved away in safety.

under the heavy attacks by the sarawak people's armed forces, the panic-striken rahman-razak clique declared on february 26 an indefinite round-the-clock curfew on a large area in the first and third divisions of sarawak, including its capital kuching, and carried out frenzied fascist military suppression of the sarawak people.

CHINA AND NORWAY

## Chinese Embassy in Norway Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

the chinese embassy in norway held several film receptions recently at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown, according to an oslo report.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by the norwegian friends present at the receptions. they enthusiastically acclaimed the magnificent victories won by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

many friends said that they were deeply moved by the impressive scenes of the national day parade showing the high spirits, the revolutionary discipline and the solid unity of the chinese people. some veteran workers admired the chinese people for their great achievements scored within so short a period as 20 years. they believed that china will march forward with even bigger strides and win still greater victories in the years to come.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

## Chinese Consulate-General in Dacca Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Dacca, Feb. 28, 1970)

the chinese consulate-general in dacca recently held six film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by pakistan friends. whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience responded with warm applause. they were deeply moved by the chinese people's warm love for their great leader chairman mao as shown in the film. one of them said: the chinese people indeed love chairman mao and chairman mao loves the people too.

the audience highly praised the great achievements won by the chinese people on various fronts in warm response to chairman mao's call: "unite to win still greater victories." a pakistan friend said that within a short time a great change has taken place in china under the leadership of chairman mao. the chinese people owe their glorious achievements to the brilliant leadership of chairman mao.

a pakistan friend said that the high spirits of the paraders demonstrated the strength of the chinese people. he added that once chairman mao gives the order, the chinese people will smash any attack launched by imperialism if it dares to.

THAILAND

## Patriotic Army and People of Thailand Launch Successful Attacks on Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1970)

since the beginning of this year, the heroic patriotic army and people of thailand have launched frequent attacks on the enemy and scored big victories, according to the "voice of the people of thailand" radio today.

according to incomplete figures, the radio said, from early january to mid-february, the people's liberation army and the people of thailand fought about 90 battles with the reactionary troops and police of the u.s.-thanom clique in various parts of the country, putting out of action more than 110 enemy troops, damaging several enemy helicopters and destroying a number of enemy military vehicles.

during this period, the patriotic army and people opened up new operation areas in kamphengpetch province, the radio said. the people's liberation army has also actively and extensively carried out mass work, doing propaganda among them, arousing, organizing and arming them as well as helping them to set up people's revolutionary political power. together with the people, it has severely punished a number of secret agents and reactionary local officials of the u.s.-thanom clique.

the radio pointed out that the victories of the people's liberation army and the people have tremendously inspired the people throughout the country and promoted the rapid development of the revolutionary situation in thailand.

US AND JAPAN

## "Voice of the People of Thailand" Condemns US Imperialism for Reviving Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" broadcast an article on february 26 strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for more deliberately fostering the japanese reactionaries and reviving japanese militarism in an attempt to invade asia.

the article pointed out that apart from frantically stepping up its arms expansion for the purpose of enlarging its wars of aggression in asia, u.s. imperialism has intensified its collusion with the reactionary sato government, making it a pawn to push u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon's "new asian policy". in doing so, u.s. imperialism aims at extricating itself from its predicament in asia and continuing its role as an overlord in asia. the reactionary japanese sato government, for its part, is attempting to rely on u.s. imperialism to revive militarism and expand its influence in other asian countries so as to revive its old dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

the article pointed out that the frantic arms expansion and war preparations of the reactionary japanese government and the recent rigging up of a new sato cabinet composed of

reactionary politicians and military chieftains were one of sato's important moves to serve nixon's "new asian policy".

the article pointed out: "the reactionary sato government's intense collusion with u.s. imperialism, its unscrupulous arms expansion and war preparations and the extension of its influence in various countries in asia have clearly shown that this government is taking more hostile actions against the japanese people and the people of other asian countries, that it is a faithful lackey of u.s. imperialism in carrying out the 'new asian policy' and that it is publicly undermining the revolution of the people of various countries in asia."

the article said that the reactionary sato government carrying out the fascist rule has been conducting all kinds of brutal persecution of the japanese people, suppressing frantically their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. but the reactionary sato government's brutal oppression and exploitation can only further sharpen the national and class contradictions in japan. its cruel suppression can only result in a new upsurge of the japanese people's revolutionary movement.

the article said that today's asia is not the asia of the past and today's japan is not the japan of the past either. chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." u.s. imperialism's intervention, control and aggression have aroused the japanese people's deadly hatred for it. now, the japanese people of various strata have closed their ranks, formed a broad anti-u.s. united front and coordinated with the people of various countries in asia in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism. all this has made it extremely difficult for nixon to carry out his "new asian policy".

the article stressed that u.s. imperialism and the reactionary sato government vainly attempt to stamp out the raging flames of revolution of the japanese people and other asian people, but it is certain that instead of being put out, the revolutionary flames of the people's war in asia will burn u.s. imperialism and the reactionary sato government into ashes.

in conclusion, the article said: "the people of thailand, who under the leadership of the communist party of thailand are striving to drive out u.s. imperialism and overthrow the traitorous thanom government, are convinced that provided the japanese people, who have the experience of struggle against u.s. imperialism for over 20 years, carry their struggle through to the end, they will certainly be able to smash all criminal plots of u.s. imperialism and the reactionary sato government."

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US TERRITORIAL WATERS

## Why Does US Want To Change Width of Territorial Waters?

by

Lu Te (魯德)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, March 4, 1970)

> New York Times discloses that the US is preparing to change the three-mile limit of its territorial waters to twelve miles. What is the reason?

According to a report of the New York Times of February 21, the 42-nation Sea-bed Commission, formed in accordance with a UN resolution, will hold a meeting in March this year on the question of maritime development, and the US will announce at the meeting that it is extending its territorial seas from three nautical miles to twelve (one nautical mile equals 1.85 kilometers). At a conference of jurists held in Philadelphia on the 18th, Stevenson, legal adviser to the US Department of State, also stated that the US was prepared to change the three nautical mile limit, which it had firmly upheld for many years, to twelve nautical miles.

The territorial sea of a country is also called its territorial waters. It means a certain width of the sea immediately adjacent to the shores of a maritime country (or island). It forms an integral part of the maritime country and comes under its sovereign jurisdiction. How wide should the territorial sea be? There is as yet no universally accepted international rule. At present the width of territorial sea is not uniform in different countries. In some countries (such as Great Britain, France, Canada, Japan, the US and others) it is three nautical miles. Some (such as Denmark and Sweden) put it down at four nautical miles. Some (such as Yugoslavia, Iran and Cuba) put it down at six nautical miles. Some (such as the Soviet Union, Rumania, Colombia, Indonesia, etc.) put it down at twelve nautical miles or even more. In a statement on territorial sea published in September 1958, China declared the width of Chinese territorial sea to be twelve nautical miles. The statement says that the rule applies to all territories of China, including the China mainland and its offshore islands as well as Taiwan and its surrounding islands which are separated from the mainland by high seas, the Pescadores, Tungsha Islands, Hsisha Islands, Chungsha Islands, Nanyang Islands, and other islands belonging to China.

The width of territorial seas differs from country to country, but all countries have the right to determine the width of their territorial seas on the basis of their own concrete circumstances and needs, including historical custom, economic interests, and national security.

The struggle between imperialism and other countries over the question of the width of territorial seas has been very vehement in the past. American and British imperialist countries arbitrarily stated that territorial seas should be three nautical miles wide. The three nautical miles limit came from the fact that the range of cannons at the end of the 18th century was about three nautical miles. American, British and other imperialist countries have obviously aggressive intentions in advocating the three nautical miles limit for territorial seas. They want to put their naval forces in the vicinity of the territory of other countries and there carry out sabotage and aggressive activities. Under the pretext of the three nautical miles limit of territorial seas, US imperialism has repeatedly interfered with and threatened the area of territorial seas defined by other countries, openly intruding into the territorial seas of other countries.

Why does US imperialism now want to change the width of its territorial seas? Because as a result of modern naval development, the range of naval guns and rockets becomes increasingly greater. In particular, the appearance of nuclear submarines has rendered obsolete the three nautical mile range of old naval guns. Warships can threaten the security of other countries even if they are several dozen nautical miles away from these countries. Besides, the more important still, by changing the width of its territorial seas, the US may protect its coastal fisheries and undersea mineral resources. For example, if the US has changed the width of its territorial seas to twelve nautical miles, Japanese fishing boats operating on the US West Coast will not be able to do so within the twelve nautical miles limit unless in accordance with a new fishery agreement.

As a result of the development of modern defense science and technology, the military use value of the seabed is becoming increasingly greater. For example, the possibility of establishing undersea missile launching sites along the "continental shelf" (the sloping submarine area within a depth of less than 200 meters bordering the continents) is becoming increasingly greater. The scope of exploitation of undersea petroleum and rare minerals is also becoming increasingly wide. Under such circumstances, in order to better utilize the undersea resources and military value of its adjacent seas, US imperialism decides to extend the width of its territorial seas from three nautical miles to twelve.

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## STRUGGLE OF THE "LINES" IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

### "Material Incentive" Is Reaction To Bringing Proletarian Politics To the Fore

by

Yung Hsueh-ping (永学兵)
Worker of Nanchang Rubber Works of Kiangsi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 26, 1970)

The following article warns that "material incentive"--said to have been advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i as a means of increasing productivity--is being resurrected in some places where gusts of the "evil wind" of counter-revolutionary economism are blowing. --SCMP Ed.

In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction and in running social industrial enterprises, should we rely on bringing proletarian politics to the fore or on "material incentive"? That represents two basically antagonistic lines, one proletarian and the other bourgeois.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul." In running factories and all other enterprises in a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is always necessary to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, bring proletarian politics to the fore, firmly uphold the four firsts, wage the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines enduringly, armed the heads of the masses of people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, carry out man's

ideological revolutionization successfully, and put revolutionization in command of mechanization, so as to win great victory in economic construction.

On the contrary, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i opposed the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, advocated "material incentive," put into effect "production first," "profit in command," and "experts run factories," and produced a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the management of industrial enterprises. "Material incentive" is part of the important content of this line. It is a reaction to the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore. We must carry out thorough criticism against it.

## "Material Incentive" Is Corrosive That Disintegrates Socialist Economic Base

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought tells us that the nature of the superstructure is determined by a particular economic base, that political power is the core of the superstructure, and that in order to consolidate the proletarian political power, it is necessary to establish a solid socialist economic base. Meanwhile, the superstructure also reacts on the economic base, and since politics belongs to the category of the superstructure, the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore has a very important part to play in the consolidation of the socialist economic base. Therefore our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Political work is the life blood of all economic work. This is especially true at a time when the social economic system undergoes fundamental changes."

To bring politics to the fore is to bring Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore. Vice Chairman Lin points out: "It is necessary to instill the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the workers and peasants through living study and application of Chairman Mao's works before we can change the spiritual aspect of the working people and turn the spiritual force into a gigantic material force." Socialist economy is based on the system of public ownership, which requires all who take part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction to put "public interest" in the lead and devote themselves exclusively to public interests.

The thought of Mao Tse-tung is the thought of the proletariat, at the core of which is "public interest." Therefore, only by arming the heads of the broad revolutionary masses with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung will it be possible to foster the communist idea of whole-hearted devotion to public interests among the broad masses, fully mobilize the socialist activism of the broad revolutionary masses, turn the spiritual force into a gigantic material force, promote the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction by leaps and bounds, and consolidate the socialist economic base.

Arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, however, is extremely afraid of the formidable role of proletarian politics in consolidating the socialist economic base. He hates the revolutionary spirit of the working class

of being whole-heartedly devoted to public interests, and opposes living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the working class.

Speaking like a capitalist, this arch-renegade said, "Without a raise in wages, there will not be enough enthusiasm for production and production work will not be well done." As the master spoke, the knaves responded. At that time the capitalist-roaders in our works also declared parrot-fashioned: "Anyone who works conscientiously will get a raise." They freely introduced "material incentives" to the works and advocated free competition between different workshops to see which made the most money.

Lenin pointed out: "Work for the purpose of getting paid--that is the ethics of the capitalist world." By putting "material incentive" into effect, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents wanted to transplant capitalist moral and economic principles in socialist economic life, so as to develop bourgeois individualism and change the nature of socialist enterprises.

Once our workers and cadres are corrupted by these bourgeois moral and economic principles, they will work only to earn money, forget about the class struggle, and abandon the dictatorship of the proletariat. Material incentive used to stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses can only rouse the enthusiasm of bourgeois individualism and erode the revolutionary will of the broad masses. The greater this kind of "stimulus," the greater will it weaken the proletarian dictatorship and the greater will be its destruction of the socialist economic base.

Another evil result of "material incentive" is that it promotes the capitalist mode of business operation. Before the great cultural revolution, the capitalist-roaders of our works, who agreed entirely with scab Liu Shao-ch'i's preposterous view, "Factories must make money, otherwise they should close down and payment of wages should be stopped," exclusively designed and produced products of strange shapes and styles capable of bringing in high profit, solely with a view to making money and completely disregarding whether the products were needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. As a result, because the workers, peasants and soldiers would not have these products, they were unsaleable. Sometimes, when it was more profitable to process certain parts for another unit, our works would put aside our own planned production tasks and carry out processing jobs exclusively for another unit. If such capitalist tendencies were allowed to go on unchecked, socialist factories would inevitably become capitalist factories.

To cover up his wolfish ambition to sabotage the socialist economic base by means of "material incentives" and bring about a capitalist restoration, Liu Shao-ch'i went on to disseminate the compromising doctrine of "combination of politics in command with material incentive." Anyone with a smattering of knowledge of Marxism will know that politics in command means putting "public interest" in the lead, but that material incentive means putting "self-interest" in the lead. The two belong to the category of the two classes and are therefore as incompatible to each other as fire is to water. How can they be combined together? "It is either the East

wind overwhelming the West wind or the West wind overwhelming the East wind--there is no room for compromise on the question of line." Politics in command and "material incentive" have always been fundamentally opposed to each other. Liu Shao-ch'i, by advocating "combination of politics in command with material incentive," was actually peddling the black goods of "material incentive" and carrying out restoration of capitalism under the banner of "combination."

## "Material Incentive" Is Sugar-Coated Cannon-Ball That Corrupts the Working Class

The fallacy of "material incentive" is a variation of the bourgeois doctrine, "Money is almighty." It is a bait to lure people to "devote themselves exclusively to private interests," a sugar-coated cannon-ball fired at the working class.

For what does a worker work? The proletariat holds that he works to contribute all he can to the cause of the people and world revolution, while those who have strong bourgeois ideas think that he works in order to make more money.

"Material incentive" is the poison that turns people's world outlook into bourgeois world outlook. "Material incentive" is also a manifestation of counter-revolutionary economism. Counter-revolutionary economism is an important ideological weapon with which the bourgeoisie attack the proletariat. It lures the working class to pursue exclusively livelihood welfare, makes them forget the long-term interests of the collective and the State as well as the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and induces them to become tools with which the bourgeoisie can stage a counter-revolutionary restoration.

Arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i is a trumpeter of counter-revolutionary economism. As early as the great strike by the workers of Anyuan more than 40 years ago, he already advocated pure economic struggle, betrayed the interests of the workers, and, in conspiracy with the capitalists, sabotaged the tremendous revolutionary movement of the workers of Anyuan. After the liberation, he promoted "material incentive" in a big way out of his counter-revolutionary nature, in a vain attempt to corrupt the workers of the new China and sabotage the revolutionary workers movement under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "material incentive," the capitalist-roaders of our works raised an evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism in the past. They set up more than thirty cash awards, including an award for exceeding production targets, a quality award, a comprehensive award, an award for individual products, etc., inducing the workers to "fight hard" for the sake of the cash awards. As a result, some workers devoted themselves whole-heartedly to learning techniques and carrying on production in order to win more cash awards, allowing themselves to be corrupted by bourgeois ideology without knowing it.

At that time, however, the worker masses who had a high degree of revolutionary consciousness were very indignant at the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in trying to break the revolutionary fighting will of the working class. They said, "Cash awards, cash awards! They change a man's heart and turn him into a revisionist."

Indeed, if "material incentive" had been allowed to erode the minds of workers, they would forget Chairman Mao's teaching about "benefiting others exclusively without benefiting oneself" as well as the fact that two-thirds of the working people of the world were still suffering. If that goes on, then "within not too long a time--several years or a dozen years or at most several decades, a nationwide counter-revolutionary restoration will inevitably appear."

## Bring Proletarian Politics To the Fore Again and Again

Lenin pointed out: "Compared with the economy, politics cannot but take first place." Liu Shao-ch'i tried to sabotage the socialist economic base with "material incentives" and corrupt and break the ranks of the working class out of his need of restoring capitalism. Degeneration of the socialist economic base would inevitably lead to political restoration of capitalism. In factories, to oppose "material incentive," bring proletarian politics to the fore, and firmly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and revolution in command of production is to insist on following the socialist road and opposing capitalist restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has utterly destroyed the set of black revisionist goods which Liu Shao-ch'i had advertised for many years on the economic front. Illuminated by the brilliance of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the working class has taken over the power of revolution and production, proletarian politics is in command of everything, and the ideological aspect of the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel has undergone a profound revolutionary change. A socialist revolutionary emulation movement on revolution, unity and progress is developing tremendously and in a down-to-earth manner. With sky-rocketing enthusiasm, our workers have already brought about technical innovations in more than thirty items. Are these a result of "material incentives"? No, absolutely not! They are a result of living study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung by the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of the whole works, their bringing proletarian politics to the fore, and their placing revolution in command of production.

Of course, due to the continuing existence of class struggle and the force of old habits, the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is not yet thoroughly eradicated. Therefore, renegade Liu's black ware of "material incentive" may be resurrected in various forms, particularly through "self-interest." An evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism is blowing at present in some places. That is a reflection of the resurrection of "material incentive." Therefore, we

must not think that we are at peace, but must continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth, struggle against "self" and repudiate revisionism. Where renegade Liu's fallacies re-emerge, there we must topple it by criticism once more so as to thoroughly eradicate their remnant poison.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We recognize that in the general development of history it is material things that determine spiritual things and social existence that determines social consciousness. Meanwhile, however, we also recognize and must recognize the counter-action of spiritual things, the counter-action of social consciousness on social existence, and the counter-action of the superstructure on the economic base."

In the present era, the most powerful spiritual force is the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the most powerful fighting force are men armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We the working class shoulder the important task of the Chinese revolution and world revolution. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle." The great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung must be held higher and still higher, and proletarian politics must be brought to the fore again and again. We must continue to criticize in depth and repudiate "material incentive" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, develop the socialist revolutionary emulation movement, and selflessly build socialism in order to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

* * *

# Class Struggle in the Economic Domain Must Not Be Ignored

by

Fu Ko-t'ung (福革通) and Fu Hung-nung (福红农)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 26, 1970)

The following article deplores the view that "corruption, thievery, speculation and profiteering, carrying on 'backdoor' deals, etc." are merely economic problems that have no great political significance. It warns that "the small handful of class enemy" is still alive and trying to corrupt the cadres on the economic front and eventually to subvert the proletarian dictatorship.--SCMP Ed.

To hit back hard at bourgeois erosion and sabotage in the economic domain is a violent class struggle.

However, there are people who think that "corruption, thievery, speculation and profiteering, carrying on 'backdoor' deals, etc. are only economic and not political problems" and that "it is going too far to raise these problems to the plane of class struggle."

Such a view shows fully that renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of dying out of class struggle" is not yet completely eliminated from the heads of these people, so that they still do not understand adequately the acute, complex class struggle that exists on the economic front.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The economy is the base, while politics is a concentrated expression of the economy." A particular economy serves particular politics.

After their political defeat, the small handful of class enemies will often change their positions and undermine socialism economically, so as to shake and disintegrate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Making use of their position and power in industrial, agricultural, and financial-trade departments as well as the power which they have usurped, they indulge in corrupt practices and thievery, extensively raise the evil wind of economism, freely squander State funds, boldly encourage the capitalist "business principle" which makes money the principal consideration and which induces people to abandon farming in favor of trading, and buy up supplies through the backdoor and hoard them for profiteering.

Is their object in doing all these things merely making a few yuan or getting some supplies? No, certainly not! Their principal object is to gain some economic capital by these means and then to fire "sugar-coated

cannon-balls" to tempt and corrupt our cadres and the masses, so that they may sabotage the implementation of the great strategic guideline of "Grasping revolution and stimulating production" and "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people," sabotage the economic basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism.

Seen in this light, how can these be called merely economic problems and not political ones? To regard the acute, complex class struggle as simple economic problems is very wrong and highly dangerous!

Experience tells us that because some of our comrades are seriously benumbed in their minds for a prolonged period of time and have failed to know the struggle in the economic domain at the level of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, or have ignored it, that they realize their miestake only when they have suffered a loss. Only then will they understand why, if socialist economic leadership is to be held firmly in the hands of the proletariat, they must severely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of the dying out of class struggle," grasp firmly the key of class struggle, and know the struggle on the economic front by elevating it to the plane of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The crimes of the small handful of class enemies have been settled. The class struggle in our place is about over." Such a view reflects insufficient understanding of the prolonged and complex character of the class struggle and the low level of consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "At no time can we forget the class struggle" and "The struggle to consolidate the socialist system and the struggle to decide which--socialism or capitalism--will win will still have to go on for a very long historical period."

We must realize that the suffering by the small handful of class enemies of a fatal blow from the dictatorship of the proletariat does not mean that they will stop their attacks on the proletariat. They still exist in person and so does the class. They are constantly watching the situation for an opportunity to strike. Through hitting at the enemy's sabotage activities and criticism of capitalist tendencies our socialist system of ownership is more consolidated than ever. This more than ever rouses the hatred of the small handful of class enemies. They will adopt even more vicious and treacherous means to carry out sabotage and make trouble. That is determined by their class nature. If after settling the crimes of the small handful of class enemies we think that the class struggle is about over and relax our due revolutionary vigilance, we shall be giving the class enemy an opportunity to attack us and capitalism will rise to make trouble.

To enable the proletariat to hold firmly the socialist economic positions forever, it is necessary to unfold a great ideological revolution within the revolutionary ranks to severely criticize capitalist tendencies and thoroughly uproot the poisonous influence of bourgeois ideology. Why

do some people allow themselves to be taken prisoner in front of bourgeois "sugar-coated cannon-balls"? Because for a long time their world outlook has not been reformed or not thoroughly reformed and bourgeois egoism and revisionism has eroded their souls. While exposing and hitting the sabotage activities of the small handful of class enemies, it is necessary to give these people profound class education to enable them to increase their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and make them heighten their understanding and draw a line between themselves and the small handful of class enemies. This will enable them to change their world outlook radically and build a great wall in their minds that will resist erosion and will never be soiled. Only in this way can the small handful of class enemies be isolated and hit to the utmost extent.

The class struggle in the economic domain must never be ignored. Let us hold still higher the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism, set aside all interference, and carry through to the end the great struggle to consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

## Bury Nixon's "Reform" in Revolutionary Storm

by

Workers' Commentary Group of Yangshup'u Power Plant, Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 23, 1970)

> President Nixon's promised "reforms" are only meant to deceive the American people, says the following article, which paints a gloomy picture of life in the US for workers and exhorts them to rise in rebellion and bury the capitalist system.-- SCMP Ed.

Recently, Nixon has all of a sudden learned a "lesson" from "hard experience," saying that "our programs and our institutions need to be reformed" and "as we enter the seventies, we should enter also a great age of reform of the institutions of American Government." A chieftain of US imperialism and favorite of the US monopoly bourgeoisie clamors for "reforming" the man-eating capitalist system. Isn't this ridiculous?

Why does Nixon clamor for "reform of programs and institutions"? As Nixon has screamed in his "State of the Union" message, "the increase in inflation and social unrest" in America "is the greatest in the past 100 years." US imperialism desperately expands armaments and prepares for war and steeply increases its defense expenses, so that prices increase and purchasing power drops. In this country which boasts of being "the wealthiest and most powerful in the world," one out of 20 people suffers from hunger and the broad masses of laboring people "toil like cattle, live in slums, wear rags and eat potato peel." Under brutal political oppression and economic exploitation, the intense fire of the revolutionary people's resistance burns ever more fiercely. In the fighting sixties, the negroes' struggles against atrocities, the workers' movements, the students' movements and struggles of the people of all walks of life against US imperialism's war of aggression in Vietnam have surged flourishingly, rising one after another and fiercely pounding at the US ruling clique.

This provides strong evidence that class contradictions in the United States are very acute and the reactionary ruling class is facing a very serious political crisis and economic crisis, so that US imperialist chieftain Nixon can no longer assume false peace and prosperity and gloss over "social unrest" but can only scream that "this is the greatest in the past 100 years."

Frightened, Nixon released the smokescreen of "reform," indulgently talking about the problem of so-called "control of pollution" in urban sanitation, so as to divert the people's attention and to cheat the people.

The "reform," according to Nixon, will improve the quality of life." Not long after he made this brag, however, the number of unemployed workers increased largely all over America. The figure announced by the US Labor Department which has obviously been greatly reduced shows that the number of people unemployed rose to 3,406,000 in January. As a result of brutal exploitation by the capitalists, accidents affecting the workers in work increase with every passing day. In 1969, an average of at least 55 people died and 8,500 were injured on every working day. This is what Nixon means by the so-called "improvement of quality of life"!

American workers, students and negroes who wrathfully offer resistance are brutally oppressed by tear-gas bombs, poisonous gas, police truncheons, bullets and bayonets. This is the "peace" gained after the "reform" as Nixon has said! Not long after Nixon brags of his "reform," he greatly increases the police force to oppress the people. In Washington alone, more than 5,000 men have been added to the police force. This is Nixon's effort to further "improve" the so-called "quality of life"!

All this "reform of the institutions of American Government" is a lie. As Nixon has confessed, "at heart, the issue is the effectiveness of government." This means that the nature of this "reform" is to further strengthen the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to further oppress and exploit the people. The broad masses of the revolutionary American people have long ago seen through Nixon's "reform." They will further step up the revolutionary struggle and bury Nixon's "reform" in the revolutionary storm. Spectacular demonstrations have been held recently in New York, Berkeley, San Francisco, Chicago and Seattle in the United States, strongly protesting against the intensive, ever more frenzied fascist persecution of the people by the US reactionary ruling clique. The demonstrators have fought bravely against the reactionary police which perpetrates brutal suppression there.

The Chinese workers who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought give their entire sympathies and support to the American people in their revolutionary struggle. We have learned from personal experience that Nixon's "reform" is only a dose of anaesthetic to deceive the American people. Before the liberation, Yangshup'u Power Plant, Shanghai, had been ruled by US imperialism for over 30 years. Its American bosses declared every day about "promoting the well-being" and "improving the conditions." But, what we workers got were "beatings and scoldings and cash penalties." In addition, "prices had wings and soared three times a day" and the workers could not earn enough food after working for more than ten hours a day. Many class brothers had their families broken. The Chinese people under Chairman Mao's leadership used the gun to wipe out the Chiang bandit clique and to drive away US imperialism. After that, the workers became master of the house and advanced spiritedly and in broad strides along the road of independence and self-reliance. Our socialist motherland prospers and strengthens with each passing day and stands prominently in the East.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Contradictions in a capitalist society are expressed in the form of violent clash and conflict and in the form of violent class struggle. These contradictions cannot possibly be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only be resolved by socialist revolution." The American revolutionary people are now awakening more and more with each passing day. They have seen more and more clearly through their practical struggle the ugly face of Nixon, sole representative of the monopoly bourgeoisie, and realized that US imperialism and all other vermin are the greatest "pollution" and that only by pulling up the exploiting system of capitalism by the roots will it be possible to emancipate all oppressed people.

American worker brothers, fight bravely! Let us bury Nixon's "reform" and the exploiting system of capitalism in the revolutionary storm!

* * *

## RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

### Always Accept Re-Education by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1970)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article "always accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers" written by yin chien-hua, a technician of the no. 1202 drilling team of the taching oilfield. excerpts from the article follow:

i am a technician of the no. 1202 drilling team of the taching oilfield. for the past seven years, i have been re-educated by the working class and have matured politically.

after finishing college in 1962, i began to work in the oilfield. hard living in the drilling team, which was quite different from school life, raised an ideological struggle in my mind between whole-hearted devotion to public interest and self. i thought that for me to do something "great" and become an "expert", i must undergo some hardship.

knowing of my confusion, a worker asked me to study chairman mao's works with him. he told me the history of the struggle of the taching oil workers who had fought nature and the class enemies with courage to open the oilfield quickly and up to standard. the contrast between the proletarian outlook of the workers who consciously shoulder difficulties for the revolution and my bourgeois outlook about bearing "hardship" to give me "credit" in the future brought home to me how different my thinking and feelings were from the workers'.

as i was on the derrick floor working one day, a pulley weighing a dozen tons suddenly slipped ten metres and dropped near me. i was terrified and stood stock-still. but the workers, utterly devoted to the public interest, displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. despite the danger, they worked with a will to put the pulley in safe working order.

i felt that drilling was a dangerous job because i had to work in all weather near large machines all the time. knowing this, the party group leader helped me study chairman mao's "serve the people". he said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'all men must die, but death can vary in its significance. ... to die for the people is weightier than mount tai'. we must learn comrade chang szu-teh's revolutionary spirit of working wholly and entirely in the people's interests." the head of the cooks' unit told me of his past suffering in contrast to his present happiness. what his family had suffered in the old society gave me a profound education. all these things helped me realize that though i was brought up in the new society, i was sliding down the revisionist road because of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education. it was imperative for me to take the workers as my teachers and integrate myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to change my world outlook.

i decided to temper myself in practical struggles in line with chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals must "shift their stand; they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying marxism and society".

it was the rainy season when we drilled the no. 90 oil well. as we began to drill, it rained. the rain came down harder and harder. i was soaked through and chilled to the bone. the workers were afraid that i could not go on and urged me to go back to warm up and change my clothes. i thought: "how can i leave my post while the workers carry on with enthusiasm in the mud and water?"

in my ears rang chairman mao's teaching: "the intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them. ... the intellectuals can overcome their shortcomings only in mass struggles over a long period."

wouldn't it be the irresoluteness of intellectuals that chairman mao criticized if i went away and left my work unfinished. the workers stuck to their posts though they also were cold in wet clothes. chairman mao's teaching and the fine example of the workers filled me with strength and helped me make up my mind to keep on alongside the workers. we finally completed the job of fixing the casing.

one day a square drill pipe struck me on the toe. the work was tense, so i didn't pay attention to it. but the workers insisted i go back. in order to temper my proletarian ideology, i endured the pain and went to the well to work. we would go to the well and back to our living quarters several times a day. every step i took was agony; but, with implacable hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, i clenched my teeth and continued my work. chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" gave me inexhaustible strength. things went on like this for a month until the pain subsided. we drilled 11 wells of high quality in that time.

my experience showed me that i had to go through long and even painful tempering before i really moved my feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. i had to struggle against my bourgeois thinking and defy hardship in work in order to cultivate in myself the revolutionary thinking and resoluteness of the working class.

when i first went among the workers i threw my weight around as an educated person, thinking that i had knowledge and theory. i remember one instance of the battering my intellectual airs got.

one day in 1963, when the drilling machine reached a depth of 100 metres, there was a break-down. the engineer said that the drilling must be stopped until there was mud. the workers disagreed. they said: "we're fighting imperialism and revisionism and we want to sink more wells and produce more oil. we can't stop drilling. we'll think of some way to keep going without mud." at that time i was a field worker. eager to solve the problem, i consulted reference books. the only method, the books said, was to increase the stickiness of the mud. but the workers, relying on invincible mao tsetung thought and the wisdom and strength of the collective, worked out a new method and solved the problem within 20 minutes.

this made a big impression on me. in the dormitory after work that evening, i went over this teaching of chairman mao's: "they ought to be aware of the truth that actually many

so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do." i had thought myself very competent because "i have my stock of knowledge". but one test, and my colourful bubble was exploded. i resolved to stop acting like an intellectual know-it-all and become a modest pupil of the workers.

facts prove that intellectuals can achieve nothing unless they integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. during the past seven years, the workers and i have sunk more than 200 wells, introduced more than 20 technical and technological innovations and made more than 30 records in well drilling.

## HEROIC TEACHER

### Young Teacher Dies Protecting Pupils

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 2, 1970)

a young country school teacher in northeast china gave his life to protect his pupils in a cyclone.

liu yung-shan, who taught in the hunghsin school of the tungfanghung people's commune, fengcheng county, liaoning province, had applied for membership in the chinese communist party and was accepted into the party posthumously. the county revolutionary committee has honoured the memory of liu yung-shan by naming him "heroic teacher who feared neither hardship nor death".

on august 25, 1969, clouds suddenly gathered in the sky and within minutes heavy rain and hail was beating down, cutting visibility to nil. liu yung-shan was then giving a lesson.

the cyclone, for this is what it was, swept toward the school with tremendous force, damaging the door and the windows of the classroom. a second later, the roof was torn off, and the walls began to shake in the wind. the children in the classroom were in grave danger.

our great leader chairman mao's teaching, "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", rang in the ears of the teacher, liu yung-shan. though he had been struck on the head, he calmly told his pupils to get out of the room at once. but the children were hurled back at the threshold by the wind.

the walls began to crack, and liu yung-shan ordered the children to get down under their desks. but four of them, standing in a corner near the door, did not get under cover. liu yung-shan ran up to them and shielded them with his body.

with a crash the walls collapsed. all the 29 children in the room were safe and sound. but 18-year-old liu yung-shan lost his life protecting his pupils.

liu yung-shan was born in a poor peasant family. his father had worked for landlords from the age of 12, tasting every kind of bitterness.

liberation brought the fami'y better days. the father always taught his son: "we owe our happiness to chairman mao. we must always follow his teachings."

in line with chairman mao's great instruction, "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them (the intellectuals -- editor) to develop their talents to the full", liu yung-shan returned to work in the fields after he left school in the summer of 1968. when chairman mao issued the call "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class", liu yung-shan acted accordingly and became a teacher at the hunghsin school, trusted by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

at the school, he consciously studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and made great efforts to remould his world outlook. determined to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation well, he lived in the school and often sat up late preparing his lessons. he wrote this iron pledge in his diary: "chairman mao, i'll scale a mountain of swords and cross a sea of fire to defend your revolutionary line. i'll never falter even though it costs me my life exclamation"

liu yung-shan continued to take part in collective productive labour and welcomed re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. one morning in early spring, last year, all the teachers and pupils of the school joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in levelling the low-lying marshy land to turn it into paddy fields. liu yung-shan was the first to jump into the cold muddy water. inspired by his example all the teachers and pupils worked enthusiastically. noticing that the poor and lower-middle peasants collected manure in the morning and evening, he also did this for the collective. he often said: "i am willing to be a teacher carrying a dung basket all my life."

he took every opportunity to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. during the spring festival he joined them in recalling the sufferings of the old society and contrasting that time with the present good life. they strongly criticized the arch renegade liu shao-chi's trash, "exploitation has its merits" and settled scores with the unreformed landlords. whenever an instruction from chairman mao was issued, he would immediately cross the mountains to take chairman mao's new fighting call to every poor and lower-middle peasant family.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the hunghsin brigade took power in education and began to carry out the revolution in education vigorously. the class enemies were filled with bitter hatred to see this and tried to undermine it, saying "study is pointless".

liu yung-shan realized that a fierce struggle was going on between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the young generation. with profound proletarian feelings he said to his pupils: "in the old society the schools only accepted the children of landlords. the children of the poor were oppressed and forced to be beggars. they never had a chance to go to school. today, chairman mao has given us the right to study. how can we do anything else but study hard? political power is not secure if we do not have complete power over culture. you must never let yourselves be taken in by the class enemy." the pupils raised their class consciousness and, led by liu yung-shan, they smashed the evil trend of "study is pointless". after that, the revolution in education went ahead even more vigorously.

liu yung-shan got his pupils to study again and again chairman mao's three constantly read articles so as to educate the young revolutionary generation from their childhood with mao tsetung thought.

he got his pupils to try the coarse food meal which was common fare in the old society so as to remind them of how their parents had suffered in the past. he invited old poor peasants to tell the children about the village and their families in the old days. in this way he taught the pupils never to forget class bitterness and to be good revolutionary successors.

another way he helped his pupils was by cutting their hair in his spare-time. when it was cold in winter he carried the children one by one across the river.

liu yung-shan devoted all his energy to educating the new revolutionary generation. he will live forever in the hearts of the local people.

## INDUSTRY

### Shanghai Wire-Netting Factory Grows Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 2, 1970)

guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, the workers of the huakuang wire-netting factory in shanghai have turned their poorly equipped small workshop into a vigorous modern enterprise through their own hard work. machinery has replaced manual labour and the plant now turns out 200 types or products for the petroleum, rubber, plastics, electronics and textile industries. this is a significant contribution to china's socialist construction.

this factory was set up in the nationwide great leap forward in socialist construction in 1958. it amalgamated 8 small handicraft workshops and therefore the factory was poorly equipped. it had no lathe, technicians, or adequate premises. at that time it could only produce iron mesh and general purpose containers.

at first, the workers had to use rocks to pull the warp tight as they worked at the weaving looms. this involved heavy physical labour and efficiency was low. the output of the iron mesh was small and far from meeting industrial and agricultural demands.

the workers decided to make technical innovations to end the backwardness. boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, they kept to the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao. by dint of hard work, they soon built an iron and wood weaving machine which enabled them to double output and eliminated the need to use rocks to pull the warp tight. they constructed other machines from a dozen worn out cloth weaving looms and metal scrap. this saved the state more than one hundred thousand yuan in investment.

the working quarters became more cramped as production rose. following the principle of diligence and frugality, the workers improvised another floor to the workshops. this small

neighbourhood factory has turned out a growing amount of wire-netting year after year at steadily lower costs. it delivered to the state 1.5 million yuan in profit in 1969, double 1966 figure.

then someone said: "since we hand not a small sum of profits over to the state annually now, it's alright for us to get several machines from it."

to get the machines through one's own efforts or from the state? bearing this question in mind, the workers conscientiously studied our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." bringing into full play their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the workers worked several days and nights and finally turned out a semi-automatic netting machine, trebling the output and raising the quality to a new level. the workers said: "provided that we keep to the road of running the enterprises through diligence and frugality, as pointed out by chairman mao, we can make new machines and new contributions to national construction."

while the factory has expanded in the past 12 years, it maintains its glorious tradition of making revolution and running the factory through hard work and practicing economy. the workers know that their hard work and frugality increase their factory's prosperity and that the more they practise economy in making revolution, the more revolutionary they become.

once in making a wider heavy-duty netting machine, the workers found that only an out-moded belt lathe was available, while they needed a two-metre long axis and a three-metre long lathe. but they refused to pass the task on to other factories. by lengthening the old lathe with a cement stand they were able to complete their task and thus saved a large sum for the state.

the factory has enrolled more than 40 young workers in the past few years. when the young people arrive, the factory starts a mao tsetung thought study class to educate them with chairman mao's teaching: "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories". veteran workers are asked to talk on their past sufferings and present happy life and about the expansion of the factory through hard work and practising economy. this helps the young workers grasp the significance of chairman mao's teaching. the young workers put a pail beside every machine to collect bits of wire too short for netting so as to save everything.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADES

## South China Production Brigade Becomes Prosperous Through Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 2, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade in kwangtung province have transformed their formerly-poor village into a prosperous one with their own hands. they hold high the red banner of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". their victories were won in struggle under the leadership of the communist party branch of the brigade against nature and class enemies.

for nine years running, the per-hectare rice yield of the shihlingchi production brigade of a commune in hsuwen county has topped 7.5 tons, five times that in the early period after liberation. now, every household has grain reserves. the brigade has delivered and sold 170 tons of grain to the state in each of these years. it has expanded the collective welfare facilities.

the past ten years have been years of self-reliance and hard struggle in the brigade, years in which it has steadily advanced along chairman mao' revolutionary line.

during the great leap forward in 1958, these poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to end their poverty. but the capitalist-roaders in the former county communist party committee insisted that the villagers move, using the poverty there as the pretext. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we have chairman mao to guide us forward. we are poor but we shall continue the revolution to the end exclamation" led by the village communist party branch, they struggled against nature and were determined to win good harvests.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation, which is the lifeblood of agriculture, also merits close attention", the party branch analyzed the local conditions, pinpointed drought as the main obstacle to increasing production and made "water" the target of their offensive. the communist party members and commune members worked to dig a total length of ten kilometres of irrigation ditches girdling over forty hectares of mountainous land. to transform arid land into paddy fields they had to build reservoirs. the party branch mobilized the masses to overcome the problems arising from their limited funds, materials and skill. after working hard for one winter and the next spring, they built the reservoirs to irrigate twenty hectares of farmland. this brought their first bumper harvest after the establishment of the people's commune. the per hectare output of rice topped 7.5 tons.

later, the party branch led the people in transforming the land. after three winter's and springs of work, the production brigade improved more than 33 hectares of land and won bigger harvests of grain.

at that point, some people thought the output had reached its maximum. but the majority did not agree. they did not want to rest on their laurels and thought they should make new contributions. at that moment, chairman mao issued the great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai". guided by this general trend, the party branch promptly organized the

commune members to study chairman mao's article "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as maxim. they made tachai their example and drew on their potential to increase production. the peasants were determined to till the land for the revolution. they made scientific experiments and popularized fine seeds and advanced farming methods. grain production in 1965 increased greatly, the yield being 10.5 tons per hectare. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "there's no end to the revolution nor to increasing production."

armed with mao tsetung thought, they emerged from struggle stronger. led by the party branch, they began to wrest farmland from the barren hills. after working several winters and springs, they added 400 hectares of land on which they grew sweet potatoes, cassava, peanuts, sugarcane, pineapples and other crops.

as the brigade forged ahead, a new problem arose: the contradiction between the shortage of manpower and the continued expansion of farm production. chairman mao's teaching, "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", showed them the way. the brigade resolved to begin mechanizing its farm work. but where could they get the money to buy machinery? the party branch turned to the commune members who suggested that while guaranteeing high output of grain crops, they should diversify their economy so as to increase the collective's income and expand the public funds. eager to mechanize farming as quickly as possible, many poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members offered their savings to help. the commune members worked with one mind and heart, and the brigade purchased a number of large farm machines, one after another.

as more farm work was mechanized, more manpower could be devoted to careful cultivation of rice. this ensured good harvests of grain for years running. at the same time, farming on the hill slopes was done more carefully and the yields of peanuts, sugarcane, cassava and sweet potatoes increased greatly.

as shihlingchi kept progressing, a handful of class enemies did not take their defeat lying down. working hand in glove with a handful of capitalist-roaders within the party, they instigated the vicious tendency of going in for side-line occupations while neglecting agriculture. they intended to use this sugar-coated shell of "putting money in command" to sabotage the principle of "taking food grains as the key link and developing a diversified economy to ensure an all-round development". faced with this acute class struggle, the party branch saw more sharply this great truth: "if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." so the party branch organized the commune members to study chairman mao's works. having raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the masses struggled bitterly against those landlord elements engaged in sabotage, repulsed the spontaneous capitalist tendencies and adhered to the policy of developing grain production through self-reliance. the acreage under food grain was not reduced. on the contrary, they added ten hectares of hilly land. in this way shihlingchi's agricultural production has kept advancing in the socialist direction.

when the great proletarian cultural revolution was at the point of decisive victory, a handful of class enemies tried to sabotage chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they spread counter-revolutionary

economism, urging that the collective's grain reserve be shared out. the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely struggled against their class enemies and smashed them, one after another. the brigade fulfils its agricultural tax and sell surplus grain to the state ahead of schedule every year. the collective's grain reserve is growing year by year.

## North China Production Brigade Reaps Good Cotton, Grain Harvests

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 3, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the hohengcheng production brigade in hopei province, north china, report rapid rises in cotton and grain output for years running under guidance of mao tsetung thought. working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they have developed interplanting on an extensive scale in their efforts to farm scientifically.

the brigade's average per-hectare grain yield was 7.44 tons and ginned cotton 0.92 tons in 1969.

this brigade in chengan county is a cotton-producing unit. over 70 per cent of the brigade's 160 hectares is sandy, saline land. output of cotton and grain was low before liberation. guided by the great leader chairman mao and the communist party, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary masses of the brigade have taken the socialist road since liberation. this has ensured expansion of farm production. however, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, output could not be raised rapidly.

led by the party branch, the brigade intensified its living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read brilliant articles in 1960. the poor and lower-middle peasants grasped class struggle and advanced firmly along the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao. the 1961 harvest was excellent and the brigade handed in as agricultural tax and sold to the state 33.5 tons of ginned cotton and 43 tons of surplus grain.

in order to change the brigade's natural conditions which brought drought nine years out of ten, wells were dug, drought fought and farmland levelled, starting in the winter of 1961.

but a flood in 1963 destroyed the five new pump wells and 72 brick wells. with the revolutionary spirit chairman mao commends in the article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard for five years running. they not only rebuilt the wells but dug 19 additional pump wells and put up 15 kilometres of low tension lines. they moved 700,000 cubic metres of earth to level the farmland. most of the land is now cultivated in a highly intensive way with irrigation and electrification provided. they can give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

taking higher yields as a contribution to socialist construction, the poor and lower-middle peasants followed the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist

country." with class struggle as the key link, they were determined to farm scientifically. they set up a "three-in-one" experimental group consisting of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and educated young people. they experimented with interplanting cotton and maize or cotton and wheat. the cotton-maize combination was successful in 1965, while cotton-wheat failed. then the experimental group studied chairman mao's teachings "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". seriously summing up their experience and making repeated analysis, the experimental group found the contradictions in the growth cycle of cotton and wheat, and were able successfully to interplant them in 1966. a bumper harvest was reaped on a large area the next year. per-hectare yield reached 900 kilogrammes of ginned cotton and 2.65 tons of wheat.

the brigade has worked out a whole set of methods for interplanting. all its farmland now yields multiple crops -- two, three or even four crops each year, or seven crops in two years. the multiple-cropping index of the land is over 230 per cent. all this strains the fertility of the land. following chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and working hard, the brigade was fully mobilised to accumulate and apply large quantities of farm manure so as to restore and increase fertility.

total grain and cotton output in 1969 was twentyfive per cent and fortyfour per cent higher, respectively, than in 1966 as a result of the constant increase in the total acreage of inter-planted grain and cotton and higher per-hectare yield.

## RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

### Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Welcome Barefoot Girl Doctor

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 3, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great policy "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", junior-middle school graduate chen yu-jung has served the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly over the past few years as a barefoot doctor. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her as a "good doctor".

chen yu-jung was born in a poor peasant family in anhwei province, east china. responding to chairman mao's call that educated young people should go to the countryside, she went back to her native village in tikuanchi people's commune to do farm work when she finished school in 1961. a short time after, she was recommended to become a health worker in the commune's clinic.

chen yu-jung had not studied medicine. following chairman mao's teaching "a revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning", she learned as she went along. she can now deliver babies, give acupuncture treatment, and diagnose and treat some ailments.

chen yu-jung studies hard chairman mao's works and tries her best to apply what she has learned. chairman mao's three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune", and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" -- are her maxims in remoulding her outlook and in her work. she visits patients at home in all weather the year round. she knows every inch of the paths leading to all the commune's production teams.

the wife of a poor peasant was in difficult labour one time. chen yu-jung finally delivered the baby, only to discover that the heart would not start beating. she promptly began mouth-to-mouth rescusitation, unmindful of the mucus and other matter she drew from the infant's mouth. artificial respiration was kept up for four hours before the baby drew its first breath.

it was midnight one winter when a poor peasant knocked at her door and asked her to go and see his ailing child. chen yu-jung took up her medical kit and went out in the snow without any hesitation, although she herself was running a fever from a bad cold. she had in her mind chairman mao's brilliant teaching of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self". the wind rose and the snow fell heavier. several times she tripped and fell. as she picked herself up, she recited "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and went on. she reached the peasant's home in time and saved the child.

chen yu-jung advocates and applies chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" in medical and health work. in making her rounds, she passes on to the people what she has learned of acupuncture treatment and the more than 500 folk prescriptions she has collected so that they can familiarize themselves with some simple methods to deal with ordinary complaints. she and other doctors have trained medical and health workers for the production teams who become the backbone of the mass health campaign.

following chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, she has overcome many difficulties in curing difficult diseases.

several big hospitals failed to cure a three-month-old infant who suffered from multiple congenital anomaly with loss of facial expression and the sense of touch, enlargement of the liver, absence of pupillary reflex, complete deafness, frequent fever and vomiting and convulsions which occurred more than ten times a day.

chen yu-jung had no experience in this and doubted whether she could cure a patient that several big hospitals had failed to help. at this time, chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater" rang in her ears, and she decided to try.

she placed the child in a quiet room and gave it special nursing. how to start medical treatment? she repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophical writing "on contradiction". following chairman mao's teaching of grasping the principal contradiction, she made a careful analysis and diagnosis. she decided to concentrate on treating the convulsions which affected the normal function of the brain. she also followed chairman mao's teaching "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them". she asked all the revolutionary doctors in the clinic to give their suggestions. she went

to the poor and lower-middle peasants to collect all kinds of folk prescriptions. after more than one month's treatment which combined chinese traditional medicine, modern medicine and acupuncture, the sick baby began to have the sense of touch. it recovered after further treatment over half a year. deeply moved, the parents said: "it is the great leader chairman mao who saved our baby."

the revolutionary doctors of the clinic, including chen yu-jung, cured more than 30 difficult cases in 1969 alone.

for her whole-hearted service to the people, chen yu-jung has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the provincial, regional and county levels many times during the past two years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO (B)

## Chinese Embassy in Brazzaville Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Mar. 1, 1970)

the chinese embassy in the people's republic of the congo has recently given film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown and warmly welcomed by congolese and other african friends. some congolese friends emotionally expressed their happiness in seeing from the film that chairman mao is in excellent health. "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" they said.

among the guests present at the receptions were ange-edouard poungui, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour in charge of finance and material, other members of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, congolese workers, armymen and african freedom fighters here.

when chairman mao was walking in firm steps to the tien an men rostrum as shown on the screen, the hall resounded with prolonged applause and ovation. cherishing profound respect for chairman mao, certain congolese friends shouted, "long live chairman mao exclamation" a member of the congolese government delegation which attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in peking said: it is our happiness that chairman mao is in excellent health. the visit to china gave us an unforgettable impression.

a worker who had studied in china said with emotion: i am greatly delighted to see once again in the film the greatly respected chairman mao. this reminds me of the happy time when chairman mao received us in peking. this happy reception will always give me strength and courage.

a congolese friend said that the remarkable achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the great chairman mao constitute a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world and a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction everywhere.

some congolese friends declared: we completely agree with the principle put forward by chairman mao: "we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack." the great people's liberation army of china is a genuine, invincible people's army. we are convinced that if the u.s. imperialists and other reactionaries dare to launch an aggressive war against the chinese people, they will be wiped out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely by the chinese people.

an african freedom fighter pointed out that the brilliant successes achieved by the chinese people in the past 20 years show clearly to the peoples of the world the superiority of the socialist system. the revolutionary peoples of africa are determined to take the path of the chinese people. history proves that to follow closely the great chairman mao, the lenin of our era, is victory.

a very lively atmosphere prevailed throughout the show. applause and ovations burst out in the hall again and again. to express their profound respect and affection for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, many friends joined in when the chinese revolutionary songs "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "wishing chairman mao a long, long life" were sung in the film.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Chinese-Korean Protocol on Mutual Delivery of Goods for 1970 Signed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 2, 1970)

a protocol on the mutual delivery of goods for 1970 was signed here today between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

the protocol was signed by chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and ryoo sung eui, head of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

present at the signing ceremony were li jong ok, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, kyui eung tai, minister of foreign trade, and others.

wang peng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

before the signing of the protocol, vice-premier li jong ok received chou hua-min, head, and other members, of the chinese government trade delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

the korean side gave a dinner on the occasion of the signing of the protocol.

## LAOS

### Laotian Patriotic Front Issues Statement on Recapture of Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on february 28, acclaiming the great victory won by the armed forces and people of xieng khoang province in recapturing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, according to the "pathet lao radio". the statement called on the laotian people of all nationalities to make all possible efforts to defeat the new military adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and defend the liberated areas and their national rights.

since nixon assumed office, the statement said, he has been carrying on with johnson's policy of aggression and intensifying the war of aggression against laos to a serious extent. while wantonly bombing and spreading toxic chemicals

on laotian territory, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have launched many campaigns of "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas under the control of various patriotic forces of laos. in the large scale "nibbling" attack of last august, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys had mustered nearly 50 battalions of troops and thousands of thai accomplice troops under the support of the u.s. air force in a desperate attempt to occupy the plain of jars-xieng khoang region and turn it into a spring-board for "nibbling" up the whole of upper laos, further intensifying the war of aggression against laos and threatening the peace and security of the countries of indo-china and southeast asia.

the statement said: the attacks of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys were met with the resolute and courageous counter-attacks of self-defence by the laotian armed forces and people who, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, resisted the enemy and defended the country and the liberated areas. the people of xieng khoang province, fighting continuously together with the laotian people's liberation army and the patriotic neutralist forces, have won a great victory. during the 15-day battle of counter-attack, the armed forces and people of xieng khoang province wiped out more than 1,000 enemy troops and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. thus, more than 6,000 enemy troops have been wiped out in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region since august 1969, including several hundred u.s. "advisers" and thai accomplice troops. more than 40 u.s. aircraft have been shot down or destroyed on the ground. the patriotic forces of laos have also captured large quantities of weapons and war materials.

the statement pointed out that the victory in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region signified the growth and development of the various patriotic forces of laos and demonstrated the might of the people's war in defence of the liberated areas and the country. it marked the serious defeat of the nixon government's policy of making "asians fight asians" and the failure of the u.s. imperialist plot to intensify the war of aggression in laos.

in credr to cover up their serious defeat, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, while wantonly bombing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region with b-52s of the u.s. imperialists, continued to play with the "peace" trick and shouted for a "reconvening of the geneva conference", the statement said. however, these sinister tactics can only further expose the bellicose and aggressive features of u.s. imperialism.

the statement said that the aggression by u.s. imperialism is the root cause of tension in laos. the laotian patriotic front reiterates once more: if u.s. imperialism continues the aggression, if phouma and the vientiane ruling clique continue to serve as running dogs of u.s. imperialism, and if the war of aggression against laos and "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas of the various patriotic forces are continued, the laotian people and various patriotic forces are determined to punish them wherever they commit crimes and will never allow them to occupy the land of the liberated areas or trample upon the sacred sovereignty of the laotian people.

the just struggle being waged by the laotian people for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified, strong and prosperous laos will be victorious, the statement declared.

CHINA AND MALI

## Chinese Embassy in Mali Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Bamako, Mar. 1, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave several receptions recently at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown. the film was warmly received by the mali friends.

when the image of the great leader chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum with firm steps appeared on the screen, prolonged warm applause broke out in the hall. recalling the stirring scene, many mali friends said excitedly: "chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the greatest happiness not only for the chinese people but also for the revolutionary people all over the world." some of the mali friends who had themselves attended the celebrations of china's national day in peking said: "the film reminded us of our happiest moment, which we will never forget, when we met the great leader chairman mao. chairman mao is the red sun in our hearts." one of the mali friends said: "let us together wish a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the mali friends warmly applauded when they saw on the screen columns of the chinese people's liberation army men and the men and women of the people's militia units of the capital who, rifles in hand, marched past the tien an men square in high militant spirits to be reviewed by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao. a number of mali friends said in one voice: "the chinese people's liberation army is invincible. china has become the bastion of the world revolution." an old malian said: "i firmly believe that if the imperialists dare to invade china, they will certainly be wiped out by the chinese people resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."

after seeing the film, many mali friends praised the great achievements scored by new china in her socialist construction during the past 20 years. one of them said emphatically: "20 years is not a long time, and yet china has achieved such amazing successes. this is because the chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, have united as one man and relied on their own efforts."

another mali friend said: "new china led by chairman mao is really great. she has followed a correct path."

a mali woman said: "i am impressed particularly by the fact that the chinese women, like the men, have played a great role in building their country. they have set a good example for us. this is a great encouragement to us."

## CHINA AND MAURITANIA

### Chinese Technician in Mauritania Saves Machines by Braving Fire

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Mar. 1, 1970)

comrade yen chieh-ken, technician of the chinese agricultural, land reclamation and water conservancy working team now helping mauritania to develop the m'pourie plain, put out a fire and saved the machines in utter disregard of his own safety..

on august 10, 1969, when yen chieh-ken was watching intently the movement of an electric generator, the gasoline with which his assistant was cleaning another electric generator accidentally caught fire. flames leapt up right away and were rapidly spreading towards the generators, threatening the safety of the entire construction project.

at this critical moment, following chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", comrade yen chieh-ken dashed bravely and unhesitatingly toward the basin of burning gasoline. when he picked up the basin, his clothes caught fire and his hair was scorched. but, enduring intense pain and braving the fire, he firmly took the basin outside the room. a fire was thus avoided, and the generators as well as the whole construction project was saved. but the right arm and hand as well as the face of comrade yen chieh-ken suffered serious burns.

following the great leader chairman mao's teaching on "serve the people of china and the world", comrade yen chieh-ken serves the mauritanian people heart and soul. he knows no foreign language, but he finds all kinds of ways to pass on the technical know-how to the mauritanian workers through model action. his spirit of serving mauritanian people whole-heartedly has won praises from the mauritanian people. speaking of comrade yen chieh-ken, mauritanian friends used to turn their thumbs up and said "he sets a shining example to us."

## CHINA AND MOROCCO

### Moroccan Embassy in China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1970)

abdellatif lakhmiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy in china, gave a reception here today celebrating the national day of morocco.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including su yu, li chiang, chi peng-fei, hsieh huai-teh, chou jung-kuo and ting hsi-lin, attended.

charge d'affaires ad interim abdellatif lakhmiri and chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, abdellatif lakhmiri described the progress morocco had made under the leadership of hassan the second.

"zionism," he said, "is making daily raids on civil objects of the arab countries. in accordance with its expansionist plans, it attempts to paralyse the economy of the arab countries and make the inhabitants live in terror so that their leaders would surrender and accept the imposed solutions."

he said morocco would continue to support the palestinian people's cause of national liberation and their actions for restoring their deprived rights and bringing about unconditional withdrawal of zionism from occupied arab territories.

abdellatif lakhmiri spoke highly of the principled stand of the people's republic of china in consistently supporting the arab cause.

"the sino-moroccan friendship," he said, "is a long-standing friendship whose effects are shown in many respects and which is based on the five principles of peaceful co-existance." he added: "morocco is delighted to follow with admiration the struggle of the friendly chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung for development and progress. it gives me pleasure to salute the leap forward of the glorious chinese people in their persistent struggle and i hope that the friendship and co-operation between our two countries will be strengthened and developed."

chi peng-fei said: "today is the national day of the kingdom of morocco. on behalf of the chinese people and government, i would like to express warm congratulations to the moroccan people and government."

he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism, saying that u.s. imperialism, while continuing to play the scheme of "political solution", had been making intensified efforts to arm israeli zionism and supporting israel in launching fresh military attacks on arab countries. "recently," he added, "israeli zionism has become most rampant and has bombed even more rabidly the industrial sites and residential areas of the u.a.r. and other arab countries. the series of new crimes of aggression committed by the united states and israel have roused the deep indignation of the people of the arab countries and further strengthened their resolve to fight to the end with common hatred against the enemy."

"the chinese government and people," he said, "have consistently supported the just struggle of the people of palestine and the arab countries. as premier chou en-lai said in his letter to president nasser of the united arab republic not long ago, 'in the common struggle against imperialism, the chinese people will forever remain the most reliable friend of the people of the u.a.r., palestine and other arab countries.' we believe that so long as the people of palestine and the arab countries unite as one, heighten their vigilance and persevere in armed struggle, they will certainly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory."

chi peng-fei praised the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and morocco. "the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence," he said. "we are convinced that, with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between china and morocco will constantly develop."

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the reception.

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### Kuo Mo-jo Calls on Nepalese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 1, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, called on nepalese prime minister bista this afternoon.

prime minister bista and special envoy kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and secretary of the prime minister's office surendra raj sharma were also present.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Chinese Consulate-General in Geneva Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1970)

the chinese consulate-general in geneva held a film reception yesterday at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown, according to a geneva report.

the film was warmly welcomed by nearly 300 guests present including officials of the state and city of geneva, diplomatic officials of a number of countries in geneva, and friends from all walks of life.

after the film show, many friends warmly expressed their heartfelt love and respect for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. they highly praised the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao.

an old worker said that he was deeply moved when he saw how ardently the chinese people love chairman mao. he said, "only with the leadership of chairman mao can the chinese people have such a happy life today." many friends said, "chairman mao is in high spirits and excellent health. this is the happiness of the revolutionary people. how proud the chinese people should be that they have the brilliant leadership of chairman mao exclamation"

a student said that the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent exclamation the vigorous mental outlook of the chinese people is precisely the result of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

many friends said: we saw from the film the great achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 20 years.

these achievements are the result of the wise leadership of chairman mao. rallying closely around chairman mao and united on the basis of mao tsetung thought, the chinese people are invincible. an african friend said, "the chinese people set an example for the african people in waging the struggle for national liberation."

## CHINA AND SYRIA

### Chinese Embassy in Syria Gives Film Receptions for Palestinian Guerrillas

(NCNA-English Damascus, Mar. 1, 1970)

the chinese embassy in syria recently gave five film receptions for palestinian guerrillas. the full-length colour decumentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the receptions and was warmly received by the guests.

the receptions were attended by men and women fighters of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) and fighters of other palestinian commando organizations.

when they saw on the screen the great leader chairman mao mounting tien an men rostrum with firm steps together with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, and the great leader chairman mao, glowing with health, reviewing the parade of the masses, the palestinian fighters burst into warm applause. many guerrilla fighters after seeing the film said: chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the greatest happiness not only for the chinese people, but also for the people the world over. a responsible man of "al fatah" commandos led the fighters in the hall in shouting: "long live great chairman mao exclamation" "wish a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" then in response to his proposal, the chinese comrades and the palestinian fighters sang together the song "wishing chairman mao a long, long life".

when the chinese people's liberation army and the vigorous capital militia division with guns in their hands paraded through tien an men square with trim and strong strides as shown in the film, warm applause broke out among the palestinian guests. one palestinian fighter said after seeing the film: "chairman mao's teaching that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is a great truth. the chinese people grasped gun barrels and won their revolution. now, if any imperialism dares to invade china, it will certainly be defeated by the chinese people with guns in their hands. we palestinian people are waging armed struggle for the liberation of our homeland according to this very teaching of chairman mao."

palestinian women fighters were inspired and encouraged to see the chinese women militia passing tien an men square. they said that they will learn the revolutionary spirit of the chinese women fighters and hit hard at u.s. imperialism and israeli aggressors. a responsible palestinian woman fighter said: "only by making revolution and liberating the homeland, can we palestinian women be emancipated."

on seeing in the film the "al fatah" delegates invited to attend china's national day celebrations standing on tien an men rostrum, the palestinian fighters gave warm applause, considering this as a full expression of the tremendous support given by china to the struggle of the palestinian people. several palestinian fighters said: china adheres persistently to the revolutionary principle, supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over and the armed struggle of the palestinian people. but there are certain people in the world who trample the revolutionary principle. they take an attitude of false support for but real betrayal of the revolutionary struggle of the palestinian and other arab people.

once at the end of a film show, a responsible man of the palestinian commandos said to chinese comrades on behalf of the palestinian fighters: "we thank very much the great leader chairman mao for his support to the struggle of our palestinian people and thank very much the chinese people for their support to us. you have applied mao tsetung thought and have won one victory after another in your revolution. the way followed by the chinese people is the way to be followed by the palestinian people now. we are studying the experience of the chinese revolution and are determined to carry the struggle against imperialism and zionism to the end till victory."

## THAILAND

### "Voice of the People of Thailand" Radio Hails Revolutionary Armed Struggle in Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio yesterday in an article marking the eighth anniversary of its founding acclaimed the excellent situation of the revolutionary armed struggle in thailand and called on the thailand people to unite more closely and struggle resolutely for final victory.

the article said: the eight years in the past are years in which we have exposed the enemy and propagated the bright future of the people and their victories in struggles. the people's armed struggle under the leadership of the communist party of thailand has rapidly developed in the recent four years, hitting hard at the reactionary rule of the u.s.-thanom clique. the victory of the people's armed struggle has greatly inspired the patriotic thailand people. people's revolutionary political power set up in many places of thailand has pointed out to the people throughout the country the bright road and confirmed that the u.s.-thanom clique's reactionary rule is tottering.

the article said that the truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has been borne out once again in thailand. at present, the domestic and international situation is extremely favourable to the people's revolutionary struggle. the u.s.-thanom clique which is confronted with unprecedented difficulties is conducting desperate struggles so as to maintain its reactionary rule. it has stepped up deceitful propaganda and played all kinds of tricks and resorted to more barbarous suppression of the people's revolutionary struggle.

the article said: our people are determined to wage a people's war resolutely to overthrow the reactionary rule of the u.s.-thanom clique which is ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the people and to seize political power for the people.

the article said that under the excellent situation the patriotic thailand people must get united more closely, constantly strengthen the revolutionary forces, continuously develop the heroic and persistent fighting spirit, resolutely surmount all difficulties, wipe out the enemy group by group and sweep off from the territory of thailand the forces of the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous, fascist and dictatorial thanom clique. final victory will certainly belong to the thailand people.

the article said: in the past eight years we have exposed the criminal rule of the u.s.-thanom clique, waged struggles to safeguard the interests of the nation and the people, propagated the correct line of the communist party of thailand in integrating marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete conditions of thailand, propagated the victories of the people's armed struggle and supported the people's revolutionary struggles in various countries. in future, we will continue to expose mercilessly and deal harder blows at the u.s.-thanom clique and wage resolute struggles against the enemy till final victory.

US

## American Students Protest Against Racial Discrimination

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1970)

more than 1,500 students at the state university of new york in buffalo have held strikes and demonstrations and occupied school premises in the past few days strongly protesting against racial discrimination against afro-american students, according to reports from new york. they fought fiercely with the reactionary police sent to suppress them.

beginning february 25, more than 1,500 black and white students at the university staged a joint demonstration in protest against the reactionary university authorities' racial discrimination. the next day the students held another demonstration and surrounded the administration building of the university. when the reactionary university authorities called in large contingents of police to suppress the students ruthlessly, the indignant students shouted "pigs off campus exclamation" and fought back at the fascist police with bricks, stones, heavy boards and chunks of ice, thus greatly embarrassing the police and forcing them to retreat from the campus.

then the students surrounded the headquarters of the campus police and battered its wooden building with two automobiles. demonstrating their huge indignation at the machineries of fascist suppression set up in the university, the students stoned the offices of the "reserve officer training corps (r.o.t.c.)" and tore down a fence at a navy-sponsored research project.

On the morning of February 27, student groups stormed into the administration building of the university and occupied it. They also occupied five other buildings and declared themselves on strike.

Students from five colleges in South Hadley, Massachusetts, demonstrated and occupied some school buildings on February 27 in protest against the reactionary school authorities' discrimination against the Black students. The Black students at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi, held demonstrations on February 24 and 25. 300 students at Fullerton University in California occupied school offices on February 25, strongly protesting against the unjustifiable arrest of students by the reactionary authorities.

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LIU SHAO-CH'I'S ECONOMIC POLICY

## Criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's 3-Character Canon of the Foreigner's Slave--"Learn," "Imitate" and "Import"

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of
Revolutionary Committee of Fushun Mining Bureau
of Liaoning

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 3, 1970)

Liu Shao-ch'i's policy of "learning from West," "imitating the West" and "importing from the West" with regard to industrial, scientific and technological matters is attacked in the following article, which says "imperialism and social-imperialism" cannot be relied on to provide China with industrial, scientific and technological know-how or to help China in any way in her industrial development.--SCMP Ed.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report at the Party's 9th Congress: "We must continue to topple and utterly discredit by criticism the philosophy of compradors and foreigner's slaves and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, firmly establish among the broad masses of cadres and the masses Chairman Mao's idea of 'independence, self-determination, and re-birth through self-reliance,' and insure that our cause will continue to advance in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao."

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i is a faithful running dog of imperialism who has committed numerous crimes. For several decades he has madly promoted a comprador and foreigner's slave philosophy and a doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace that adores and fawns at foreigners and things foreign. In short, it is his three-character canon of "Learn," "Imitate" and "Import." With this three-character canon he has tried to turn our country into a colony of imperialism and social-imperialism. We must thoroughly topple it and completely discredit it through criticism.

## Should We "Learn," or Should We "Pioneer"?

"To learn" is the first part of renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "canon" in his promoting of the comprador and foreigner's slave philosophy and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. He shamelessly praised the so-called "Western civilization" which the Chinese people had already spurned long ago, and said preposterously, "We should learn from the West. As soon as we do that we shall make progress." From his point of view China must learn from the West if she wanted to make progress, otherwise she would not be able to make progress in another ten thousand years! What a knavish idea!

In developing our own science and technology, should we rely on our own efforts, be independent and make our own decisions, or adore and fawn on the foreigners and crawl behind others? A violent struggle between the two lines has always been going on about this question.

All true science in the world comes from practice. We should learn and absorb the science and technology that is advanced, no matter from where it has originated. However, we stand on the basis of "independence, self-determination, and rebirth through self-reliance." We take the essence and discard the dross in accordance with our own conditions and needs. We shall create our unique style in science and technology and find our own path, so that science and technology may still better serve the building of our great socialist motherland and support world revolution.

Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "learning from the West," but his standpoint was adoration of and fawning on foreigners and selling himself to them and leaning on them.

It has always been like this: When imperialism carried out aggression against oppressed nations and oppressed countries, it always claimed that these nations and countries were "backward," while it was "advanced" itself in such and such respects. It would try to destroy the confidence of the people of these nations and countries with such counter-revolutionary opinion, and so realize its criminal object of aggression and predation. To maintain their own interests and reactionary rule, the reactionary ruling classes of these nations and countries would always knavishly extol imperialism and disparage the abilities and wisdom of their own people.

The imperialists and modern revisionists are mortally afraid of and bitterly hate the leaping development of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. They would not only not let us learn any advanced thing, but they would conspire with each other in scientific and technological matters to prevent scientific and technological information from reaching us in a vain attempt to strangle us. By studying the historical facts in relation to the current situation of class struggle in our country and in foreign countries, we shall all the more expose Liu Shao-ch'i's ugly face of promoting in a big way the comprador and foreigner's slave philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace.

In this way he tried to bind us hand and foot, strangle our pioneering spirit, turn us into Chia Kueis [knaves] and slaves, and turn our country into a vassal of imperialism and social-imperialism, so as to pay the price for his dependence on them. That is something in which he could never have succeeded.

Liu Shao-ch'i's "grounds" for advocating "learning from the West" were that "China is scientifically backward." That is not only a great insult to the Chinese people, but also a nonsensical view that shows complete ignorance of the historical facts of the development of industrial technology.

Why was "China scientifically backward" before the liberation? The reason was the "three big mountains" that weighed on the Chinese people. Prolonged feudal rule, particularly imperialist aggression, turned our country into a colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, thus producing the evil result of backwardness of production technology in comparison with the West.

After the liberation our working class, led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, have advanced at high speed, daring to walk paths and scale peaks which our fathers dared not walk and scale, and writing splendid chapters in the history of China's industrial development. The building of the great Yangtze bridge that spans the river at Nanking and 10,000-ton ocean-going liners that plow the seas, the successful testing of atom bombs and hydrogen bombs, the production of 32-ton automatic loading and unloading trucks...and countless other new products, new equipment, new technological processes and new techniques all mark the leaping development of socialist China's industrial technology. Countless facts show that, having grasped the great Mao Tse-tung's thought, overthrown the "three big mountains" and won victory politically, our people dare to and can catch up with and surpass the world advanced level in science and technology.

As a matter of fact, Liu Shao-ch'i hysterically exhorted people to "learn from the West" not because he wanted people to learn the science and technology which might still be useful to us after being criticized, but mainly because he wanted people to copy the Western capitalist system of management that oppressed workers. Liu Shao-ch'i said shamelessly: "The capitalist experience of enterprise management, particularly the experience of the monopoly enterprises, should be learned." That revealed his malicious

purpose of exhorting people to "learn from the West." He wanted people to copy without any modification the capitalist mode of business operation and management and learn the bourgeois tricks of oppression, exploitation and expropriation, so as to sabotage our socialist economic system and obstruct the development of our socialist industry and science and technology. If Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister scheme of learning from the West had succeeded, the proletarian dictatorship would have become bourgeois dictatorship and the whole country would have changed its political color. How dangerous that was!

## Should We "Imitate" or "Create"?

"To imitate" is the second part of renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "canon" in his promoting of the comprador and foreigner's slave philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. The core of "imitation" is "to rely on foreign countries for everything," to blindly imitate foreign products. The reason why Liu Shao-ch'i knelt down and lay prostrate at the feet of imperialism, worshipped foreign goods as if they had been gods and vigorously advocated the imitation of foreign products was to meet his counter-revolutionary needs. He wanted to rely on foreign capital for the operation of mines and factories and for construction, so as to break our socialist industry into pieces, sabotage our socialist revolution and socialist construction, drag our country to capitalism, and turn China into a colony of imperialism and social-imperialism.

Should we "imitate" or "create"? Should we "first imitate and then create" or rely solely on our own efforts? This is a major question of which banner to hold up and which road to follow.

Renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, eager to serve as a "Red comprador," energetically sang the praise of imperialism and social-imperialism. He advocated the so-called "First imitate and then create," saying preposterously, "We must not do anything which foreign countries do not already have" and "What the foreigners have we shall imitate. As soon as the foreigners invent something we shall imitate it. If the foreigners produce something, we shall produce it too." This preposterous view of "first imitate and then create" of Liu Shao-ch'i contained a sinister scheme of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

It is in the nature of imperialism to monopolize by all conceivable means scientific and technological know-how. There has never been a capitalist who willingly makes public the newest technique and newest equipment in his possession. Let us ask: Would imperialism and social-imperialism allow you to imitate the atom bombs they have made? Imperialism means war. The imperialists constantly want to launch aggression against you, rob you and cut you into pieces. Would they give you any advanced product so you can copy it? If we relied solely on copying, could we have built a powerful defense industry? Could we have built socialist industry? By relying on imitation of foreign things, can we build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results? No, absolutely not! We can only turn

out a colony and semi-colony, and we the working people will have to suffer once more. This is the sinister intention behind Liu Shao-ch'i's advocacy of "imitation."

Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the so-called "First imitate and then create." But "then create" was only a screen. In fact we could only "imitate" but not "create." That is what he meant by "We must not do anything which foreign countries do not already have."

Let us take a look at the lesson of our Red Flag Mine. While Liu Shao-ch'i loudly chanted his invocation of "Learn" and "Imitate," the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" of the mining area tried to make a coal scouring machine, which was a copy of a foreign machine, at a cost of more than one million yuan. The result was that they succeeded in producing only a useless building and a large heap of rubbish.

The workers, seeing these good-for-nothings squander the money of the State, were greatly pained, and proposed to carry out a revolution on the basis of the existing equipment. The capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" tried to prevent that by all means. However, we mine workers would not listen to them, but waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. Guided by the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we workers firmly followed the guideline of walking on two legs that combined native with foreign methods and brought about one by one three items of technical innovation, which greatly increased the rate of recovery of fine coal and the capacity of which was more than double that originally designed.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "We must not refuse to inherit and learn from the ancients and foreigners... However, inheritance and learning can never replace our own creative work. That cannot be replaced by anything." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we resolutely oppose the "canon of imitation" that teaches us to "make a picture of a melon from a gourd." We must combine learning from foreign countries with our own creative work, bear in mind the need "to surpass" them and stand on "creative work." Only by bearing in mind the need "to surpass" shall we be able to overtake the foreigners. Only by standing on "creative work" shall we be able to find a path to the pinnacle of world science and technology and leave imperialism far behind.

## Should We Rely on "Importing," or on Our Own Efforts?

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Imperialist governments may do counter-revolutionary things everyday, but their lips and their official documents and statements are always full of kindness, righteousness, and virtue, or sound more or less of kindness, righteousness and virtue. They never tell the truth."

Imperialism and social-imperialism oppose the people everywhere and stretch out their fiendish claws to loot and exploit the countries and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but they constantly speak of kindness,

righteousness and virtue and declare loudly that they are giving "internationalist aid." Arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i cried the loudest and waved the flag for imperialism and social-imperialism. He energetically trumpeted forth the "doctrine that foreign aid is decisive," saying preposterously, "Wait till they have made the newest things" and then "all we need do is to buy from them."

"Importing" is the third part of arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "canon" in his promoting of the comprador and foreigner's slave philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. It is also his favorite trick in trying to bring about a capitalist restoration and to be a "Red comprador."

What can we "import" from imperialism and social-imperialism? This can best be answered by the example of our mine's purchase of an electric car. Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in the mining area bought for the coal extraction section of Red Guard Mine a so-called "world's advanced" 14-ton electric car, but it often jumped the rail when in use. The workers said indignantly, "Imperialism, social-imperialism and their machines are alike--they are all paper tigers and quite unreliable." Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Independence, self-determination, and rebirth through self-reliance," our coal mine workers not only made revolution against the 14-ton electric car, but also successfully produced an electric car of greater tonnage.

Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister purpose in vigorously advocating "imports" was to squander the wealth which our people had created on purchases of surplus products and antiquated equipment from imperialism and social-imperialism and turn our country into a part of the "Common Market" and "Economic Community" of the capitalist world. What he wanted was to "buy" imperialist "capital export" with our independence and sovereignty and suppress and strangle the development of our industry, science and technology, so as to attain his criminal object of selling out the motherland and restoring capitalism.

There has never been any country in the world which can develop its industry, science and technology and embark on the road of independence and prosperity and power by relying on imports of surplus products and antiquated equipment from imperialism and social-imperialism. "Imports" can only turn a country into a vassal of imperialism and social-imperialism, they can never produce socialism. Only by firmly following the road of "independence, self-determination, and rebirth through self-reliance" can we gradually bring about modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense.

In short, the three-character canon of "Learn," "Imitate" and "Import" promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i is a "canon" by which imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries will again try to oppress and exploit us, a traitor's canon, a canon for slaves. We must resolutely overthrow it!

* * *

ATTACK ON SUHARTO

## Suharto Clique Sells Out Indonesian National Interests in a Big Way

by

Chu Hang-pin (祝航频)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1970)

> Suharto's government is accused in the following article of selling out Indonesian interests in a big way to imperialist powers headed by the US and Japan.--SCMP Ed.

With enormous foreign debts on its back and raising high the sign of "Sale," the Suharto fascist militarist regime of Indonesia marches into the 1970's. On the last day of the 1960's Suharto issued a so-called "Year-end Message" saying preposterously that this fascist regime "has done a great deal" and that "significant results have been achieved" in the Indonesian economy. How shameless that is!

Indeed the Suharto fascist militarist clique "has done a great deal" during the past few years since its take-over: They have done many counter-revolutionary bad things. Internally they bloodily suppressed and slaughtered the patriotic Indonesian people and externally they engaged in acts to sell out their country. They sold out the national interests of Indonesia on a large scale to imperialism headed by the United States so as to exchange for imperialist hand-outs with which to fatten themselves.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out when he analyzed the reactionary regime of old China: The big bad gentry, big militarists, big bureaucrats and big compradors "organized a camp to sell out the country. To them the question of being enslaved or not does not exist. They have removed the boundary of nations. Their interests are inseparable from those of imperialism. Their over-all head is Chiang Kai-shek." The Suharto fascist militarist clique today is the camp in Indonesia for selling out the country and their interests are also inseparable from those of imperialism.

During the past few years they did their best to sell out the country by selling the rich resources of Indonesia to imperialism at low prices. According to reports by Indonesian reactionary newspapers and Western news agencies Suharto and company have signed contracts with more than 30 foreign petroleum companies granting them special rights of petroleum prospection in Indonesia. Among them more than 20 were American-owned or partly American-owned. The claws of foreign petroleum monopolistic capitalists have extended from the northern part of Sumatra in the west to the 30-odd

unexploited oilfields in West Irian in the east. US imperialism has controlled about 70 percent of the petroleum in Indonesia.

The "Minister of Mining Industries" of the Indonesian fascist militarist regime admitted recently that all submarine petroleum resources in Indonesia near the coast have been sold to foreign monopolistic capitalists. Nearly ten million hectares of forest resources in Indonesia have been "rented" by foreign monopolist capitalists who are permitted to "process lumber" from rented forests at will. In addition all nickel, bauxite, tin, lead, copper, uranium and other ore deposits as well as marine products have been or are being offered to foreign monopolist capitalists by Suharto and company.

During the past few years since Suharto and his militarist followers took over they approved one "act" or "decree" after another for the "protection of foreign investors." They sold out the country shamelessly and invited wolves to come into the house, causing monopolist capitalists of the United States, Japan and many other imperialist countries to rush into Indonesia. They strove to take advantage of Indonesia's "Investment Law," ransacked Indonesia's resources, and controlled her economy. Now this country of a thousand islands has become a place for imperialist monopolistic capitalists to contend for profit. Suharto admitted that the amount of investment by foreign financial groups in Indonesia has surpassed the US$1,000,000,000 mark at present.

Heavily hit by foreign monopolistic capitalism, the economy of Indonesia has become hopeless. Large numbers of factories and shops went bankrupt, the population of unemployed increased incessantly, agriculture declined, inflation struck, supply of grains and cotton became short, and prices of commodities soared. These are the natural results of the policy of Suharto and company aimed at selling out the country.

The Suharto fascist militarist clique sold their own souls to imperialism. They continuously begged for "aid" from imperialists headed by the United States to shore up their faltering fascist militarist regime. According to reports, in addition to personally leading large numbers of people abroad to beg for money Suharto also sent "delegations" under various names to go to imperialist countries as on a merry-go-round to borrow money and food grains. According to reports by reactionary newspapers in Indonesia, up to the end of 1968 Indonesia already had an amount of foreign debt totalling US$4,200,000,000 and it was estimated that Indonesia still had to beg for US$600,000,000 per year subsequently in order to maintain the faltering regime.

Today apart from US imperialism's stepping up of its control over Indonesia's economic life line and its frantic ransacking of Indonesia's resources, Japanese monopolistic capitalists are also trying hard to penetrate throughout Indonesia. At present Japanese capital has infiltrated not only into Indonesia's commerce and industries but also into her agriculture, lumber industry, fishing industry, and mining industry. Japanese capitalists adopt the method of investment for sole ownership and cooperation with

Indonesian capital to rob Indonesia of her resources and control her market. In this manner Japan has become the second biggest investing country next only to the United States.

Last year Suharto and company brought forth a so-called "Five-Year Plan" which was a contract by the Suharto traitorous clique to sell out the country according to the will of US imperialism. Foreign loans and investments constituted 81 percent of this so-called "Plan." Obviously such loans and investments are the poison used by foreign monopolistic capitalists for the further robbing of Indonesia's resources and turning Indonesia into a colony again.

The policy of selling out the country pushed forward by the Suharto fascist militarist regime completely ruined the Indonesian economy and threw the broad masses of working people into a deep abyss of suffering. The Indonesian reactionary newspaper Kompas was forced to admit that the Indonesian economy was "very sick" and the wave of inflation "is continuing to surge in our economy." Large numbers of workers became unemployed, many people lost their homes and wandered about, famine is everywhere in the countryside and epidemic is rampant. The sharpening of class contradiction is bound to lead to revolution. Now the Indonesian people are awakening and have begun to develop their armed revolutionary struggle. We have reason to believe that the Indonesian people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition and had once used their revolutionary iron fists to drive away the Japanese militarists will definitely be able to chop off the evil claws of all imperialisms and send Suharto traitors to the defendant's docks of history.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATION

## Vigorous Technical Innovation Campaign in North China Power Plant

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 4, 1970)

adhering firmly to our great leader chairman mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle", the revolutionary committee of the shihchiachuang heat and power plant in hopei province has led the workers in an energetic campaign for technical innovations. as a result, the plant has increased the generating capacity of its main power generating unit by fiftysix per cent over the designed capacity, and thus has raised its support for industry and agriculture.

the heat and power plant was built in 1956. up to the spring of last year, its electricity output reached the limit of the designed capacity. but the rapid development of industry and agriculture made ever-growing demands on power.

to meet this need, the revolutionary committee members of the plant and the people's liberation armymen supporting the left there went among the workers to investigate and study the situation and find out if the plant could produce power over and above the designed capacity. at the same time, they went over the history of the struggle between the two lines on the question of renovating the power-generating equipment to make it exceed the designed capacity, and learnt that some people dared not make technical innovations because the pernicious influence of the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi had not been eliminated. the plant revolutionary committee then led the revolutionary masses in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teachings "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", and on "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle", and in relentlessly criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. with the lofty aspiration of daring to make revolution and to win, the workers were determined to break away from the foreign convention that the designed capacity could not be exceeded. they began an energetic campaign to make technical innovations to produce more power so as to support the socialist revolution and socialist construction better.

in line with chairman mao's great teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "the masses have boundless creative power", the revolutionary committee firmly relied on the masses in the technical innovation campaign. by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, the workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres grasped the principal contradictions after careful investigation and concentrated their forces on solving them one by one, thus renovating item after item of the plant's main equipment.

there was an imported so-called high efficiency radiate boiler in the plant. the repair workers made repeated study of this seven-storey-high boiler. they found that the spacious combustion chamber of the boiler promised to work at an efficiency greater than the designed capacity provided the supply of air blast, water and pulverized coal was increased. technicians cast away the stereotyped conventions laid down in books and joined the workers in the fight. they lengthened the vane of the blast engine by 20 per cent, and then went on to solve the problems of water and coal supply. within a week,

they renovated the boiler and raised its output capacity by 52 per cent.

then they tackled the generator. by the water cooling method, they made separate tests for greater output capacity first on the motor, then on the generator in a static condition and finally on the generator in operation. a technical problem arose. the water cooling method required the installation of hundreds of pipes on the stator coil. if the pipes were not properly installed or if they leaked, it would cause a break-down or even an explosion. the workers and technicians pooled their wisdom and after repeated tests successfully fixed the water pipes.

displaying inexhaustible wisdom and iron will power, the workers and technicians who are armed with mao tsetung thought solved a dozen or so knotty problems and added a water cooling device to the wind cooling generator with successful results.

in the meantime, the turbine repair workers worked diligently and ingeniously, and raised the output capacity of the turbine by a big margin after solving one technical problem after another.

after three months of hard work, the revolutionary workers, technicians and cadres had thoroughly renovated the imported boilers, steam turbines and generators. as the result, the total productive capacity of the boiler now surpasses the original designed capacity by over 50 per cent, that of the steam turbines by 60 per cent and that of the generators by 56 per cent. the workers hail this success as a victory for the invincible mao tsetung thought.

immediately afterwards, the workers set to work on technical innovations to raise the efficiency of accessory facilities for coal transporting, ash removal and water supply.

encouraged by the spirit of the party's ninth national congress, the workers changed the old method of operation of the pulverized mills which had been practised for many years and which was inefficient and wastful of electricity. the new operation has helped raise the capacity for grinding coal considerably and reduced electric power consumption.

with the help of the veteran workers, a technician successfully improved the feed water pump and raised its capacity by 58 per cent.

with one mind and one heart, the revolutionary workers, technicians and cadres have continuously promoted both the technical revolution and production. after innovations in the various accessory facilities, such as coal transporting, ash removal, water and power supply and others, the productive capacity of these have risen from 50 to 70 per cent, thus contributing to the success of making the generating unit surpass its designed capacity.

EXEMPLARY RURAL CADRE

## A Seventyfive-Year-Old Woman Communist Full of Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 4, 1970)

a seventyfive-year-old woman communist named ai yin-hua has been warmly praised by poor and lower-middle peasants. they regard her as a cadre close to their hearts because of her boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao, because of the way she has taken the lead in revolutionary work and because of her fearlessness in the face of hardships and difficulties.

she is member of the communist party committee of the hanpa people's commune in chenghsien county, kansu province, northwest china. her husband worked as a hired hand for the landlords for 34 years in the old society and died as a result of the untold hardships he suffered. their three children all starved to death. she also worked as a farmhand for the landlords and led a life of misery. our great leader chairman mao rescued her from her bitter sufferings and made her master of the state. she resolutely followed the road pointed out by chairman mao and from the time of the agricultural co-operation movement to the movement to establish the rural people's communes she was always to be found at the forefront.

in 1960, when china's national economy was encountering temporary difficulties due to natural disasters, the arch renegade liu shao-chi seized his opportunity to peddle the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. capitalist-roaders in the locality followed his line by attempting to impose "the fixing of output quotas based on individual households" on the chientsun production brigade. confronted with this adverse current of restoring capitalism, ai yin-hua kept in mind chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china" and said resolutely: "the fixing of output quotas based on individual households will lead to the disintegration of the socialist collective economy and means that we poor and lower-middle peasants will be hurled back into misery. we will never allow this to happen." together with other poor and lower-middle peasants, she resisted this sinister trend and brought it to a halt and successfully consolidated the socialist collective economy.

steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she has heightened her consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

in the winter of 1969, an unreformed landlord tried to incite the peasants to divide up the brigade's grain reserve and public funds. the party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in a tit-for-tat struggle against this class enemy. speaking at the meeting for settling accounts with the enemy, ai yin-hua said: "the evil-ridden old society broke my strength, and i never ate my fill. our great leader chairman mao rescued us from an ocean of suffering, and we will always take the socialist road he has pointed out. we won't touch a single grain of our collective reserve, or one cent of our public funds." the struggle smashed the enemy's plot and strengthened the socialist collective economy.

ai yin-hua had the honour of being admitted into the chinese communist party last october. since then she has done her best

to live up to the demands of the new party constitution. she studies chairman mao's works even more assiduously than before, and is brimming over with revolutionary vitality.

as soon as a new instruction from chairman mao's is made known, she crosses the mountains to take it from house to house in the chientsun brigade, no matter how tired she is.

following chairman mao's great teachings, "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "as regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it", she chose the comparatively backward shangchuang production team as a primary unit to work in. she leads the commune members in studying chairman mao's works and revolutionizing their thinking as well as in fighting against the elements and in building terraced fields after the fashion of the tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

in the daytime she works in the fields with the commune members and in the evenings she helps them to run mao tsetung thought study classes and make revolutionary mass criticism. this has done much to raise the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members for the idea of farming for the revolution. today, there is an excellent situation as regards revolution and production in the production team and it has become an outstanding unit in the commune.

ai yin-hua is inspired by the example of chang szu-teh, norman bethune and the "foolish old man", as described in the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, and sets herself the task of serving the people whole-heartedly in continuing the revolution. she always has the revolution in mind and protects the interests of the collective.

she volunteered to tend a sickly cow, which several cowherds in the brigade had had no success with. taking up this heavy task courageously, ai yin-hua cut the fodder into small pieces and mixed it with bran she brought from home. for winter feed, she went to a hill two and a half kilometres away to gather tender leaves of evergreen trees. after six months of such good care, the cow grew sturdy and was in calf.

last summer when it was time to apply fertilizer to the maize fields, ai yin-hua gave the brigade two and a half tons of manure she had stored at home. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised her for her devotion to the collective.

when chairman mao issued the instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class", ai yin-hua regarded this as showing his great confidence in the poor and lower-middle peasants and his great concern for them. later, she was chosen to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the commune school. she told the pupils about her sufferings in the old society and described her happiness in the new, to help them understand the class struggle. she helped them to have boundless love for our great leader chairman mao and to become devoted to the revolution and the people.

ai yin-hua has contributed much to the socialist revolution and construction. the party members elected her onto the commune party committee. she is a delegate to the kansu provincial congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION TEAMS

## Northeast China Production Team Makes Great Contribution to Country

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 3, 1970)

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching that china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity, the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsiaohsiang production team of yushu county, kirin province, northeast china, consciously farm for the revolution. they regard their contribution to the country as their motive force. their hard work has transformed this once poor gully. agricultural output has risen and the team is an outstanding agricultural unit in the province.

hsiaohsiang used to be the stockbreeding farm of a people's commune. twelve households of poor and lower-middle peasants and four middle peasant households set up a production team here in 1962. there were many difficulties to be tackled. since per-hectare yield on the 14 hectares of poor land they worked was only about 975 kilogrammes. the team had a few head of cattle and one old cart. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi at that time was pushing "san tzu yi pao" (note) to sabotage the collective economy and restore capitalism. led by woman communist party member named chi tien-yun, the poor and lower-middle peasants fought the enemy scheme, overcame all difficulties and defended socialism in the countryside. they pledged: "we'll transform the barren hills and contribute to socialism."

chairman mao teaches: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." studying chairman mao's teaching, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members were determined to take the socialist road and change nature with their own hands. in the depth of winter, the people worked hard for two months and gathered quantities of manure.

at about the time of spring farming, the team was short of seeds, farm tools and fodder. the state bank offered a loan of 800 yuan, but the poor and lower-middle peasants declined, saying "we don't want to burden the state." they acted in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the peasants selected the best seeds from their own stock of grain for the team to use and thus made up the shortage.

chi tien-yun and other peasants collected firewood on a nearby hill in their spare time. they sold the firewood and used the money to cover the team's expenditures for spring farming. they cut grass for animal fodder. she and seven other women spent one and a half months digging 1.6 kilometres of drainage ditches around the fields.

the year's hard struggle resulted in a very good harvest in 1963. grain yield averaged three tons a hectare.

in view of hsiaohsiang's hard conditions, the production brigade advised the team to keep its surplus grain. but the poor and lower-middle peasants insisted on selling it to the state. they said: "we work hard just so that our poor village can contribute more to the state." they sold the state eight tons of fine grain that year.

in the spring of 1965, chi tien-yun organized the peasants to build a reservoir. it was still very cold and the ice thawed only around noon. but the peasants dug up the still half frozen silt, cleared the dam site, and moved and pounded earth, completing the reservoir in just 18 days.

the team's production has risen considerably since the great proletarian cultural revolution. per hectare grain yield was 3.8 tons in 1966, 4.1 tons in 1967, five tons in 1968 and 4.7 tons in 1969, even though the area was struck by a serious natural disaster last year. the grain delivered and sold to the state has increased every year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants persevere in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and use mao tsetung thought to command their actions. they constantly criticize such revisionist trash as "putting profit in command" and "emphasising side-occupations at the expense of agricultural production" and become more conscious of taking the socialist road.

they said: "we poor and lower-middle peasants should farm and produce more grain for the revolution. the more efforts we make, the greater our contribution to the state."

so the enthusiasm of the commune members keeps rising. turning the slack farming season into a busy one, they collect manure every winter. all the commune members take part. some range for kilometres to collect dung, going out early and coming back late. there are households which each have collected two tons of manure in a winter, thus providing adequate fertilizer for the crops.

they keep adding river silt and peat every year to their farmland to improve the soil. between 1963 and 1969, they applied more than 6,000 cart-loads of fertile soil to nine hectares of hillside fields, adding two to three layers of rich top soil.

they have also undertaken forestry, fishbreeding, orchards and other side-line production under the principle that agriculture leads such side-line production and the latter promote the former. the team has been supplying the state with growing quantities of hogs, chicken, eggs and other side-line products in recent years.

expanding production has strengthened the team's collective economy. at the beginning, the team had less than 2,000 yuan worth of collective property. the past seven years have seen a 50-fold increase. the team now has seven horses and mules, four head of cattle and two rubber-tyred carts as well as a number of hand tractors, and machines for threshing, milling, feed cutting and crushing. the team's collective food reserve has risen year after year.

(note): "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING

## More Livestock in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 4, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of different nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region have done a good job in overwintering their livestock and the lambing and protection of the new-born. they are determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

the survival rate of lambs this winter was three per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year and the rate of disease, death and miscarriage of the animals was cut. in many places, the survival rate reached 100 per cent. the herdsmen are busy with spring lambing.

the herdsmen attribute their achievements to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and to the support from the chinese people's liberation army men. this is also a fruitful result of the herdsmen's living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

since of the beginning of winter, the p.l.a. men supporting the left have helped the herdsmen run mao tsetung thought — study classes. they have studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the region. this has helped consolidate the socialist collective economy. in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, they combine fighting self with criticizing revisionism, conscientiously study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and hold meetings to recall their past sufferings and compare them with their present happiness. as a result, the herdsmen have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and pushed their work ahead.

when winter began last year, the herdsmen had fodder stored and ready to transport to the flocks and made preparations to help the animals withstand the cold. veterinarians held meetings in leagues, municipalities and banners throughout the region to prepare for the season's tasks. members of the revolutionary committees at all levels went to the grass-roots levels where they studied chairman mao's works with the herdsmen and helped with the work.

AGRICULTURE

## East China Hsien Transforms Nature and Harvests Good Grain, Cotton Crops

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Mar. 4, 1970)

guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of pingtu county in shantung province have conquered nature and gathered in good grain and cotton crops.

in 1969, the average per-hectare grain yield in the county was 18 per cent higher than in the previous year, an increase in total output of nearly 50,000 tons. the per hectare yield of ginned cotton exceeded 780 kg. in 1969, 3.3 times that before the great cultural revolution.

pingtu county lies in the western part of the shantung peninsula. the farmland here with its poor, saline soil used to be subject to water-logging and drought. in the early post-liberation days, the cotton yield averaged a little over 120 kg. a hectare and the grain yield was also shockingly low. the county was known for its poor yields.

in 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the county resolved to act on chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and drastically raise agricultural production so as to contribute to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in learning from tachai, they first studied the tachai people's experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. all the communes in the county organized meetings for the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their sufferings in the old society and contrast that time with the good life in the new. this brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, enhanced the revolutionization of people's thinking, brought out their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and gave them the courage to struggle with nature, and to fight the class enemy and their own selfish ideas. as a result, both the people's thinking and the outlook of the county underwent a tremendous change. the output of grain and cotton began to go up year by year.

it was especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the revolutionary masses relentlessly criticized the arch-renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, that they became more conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this led to even better harvests of grain and cotton. in 1969, when the cotton seedlings were beginning to sprout, there was a bad frost. out of 17,000 hectares of cotton fields, 10,000 hectares were in a bad state. eighty per cent of the seedlings on some of the land were killed by the frost. inspired by chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage", the commune members and cadres all plunged into the battle against this disaster. they hoed the fields, transplanted seedlings and re-sowed the places where the seeds had failed to germinate, thus ensuring a full stand. later on in the season they overcame the ravages of a hailstorm and an invasion of pests and gathered in a bumper harvest of cotton.

the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought went all out on water conservancy and other farming projects. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture, they acted in the tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

in spite of lack of funds, equipment and technical knowledge, the peasants undertook to build a canal in the winter of 1965. by the spring of 1966 they had completed it. the canal, which is 60 kilometres in length and 200 metres wide, intersects some 30 rivers, and its construction entailed changing the courses of the latter. the canal has greatly reduced the menace of water-logging on more than 50,000 hectares of low-lying land and turned thousands of hectares of hitherto arid land into irrigated fields. some 100,000 people worked on the project, which involved more than 10 million cubic metres of earth-and stone-work.

between 1966 and 1969, 300,000 people were engaged on water conservancy work every winter. more than 80,000 hectares of low-lying land in the county were improved and 40,000 hectares raised to make them safe against water-logging. in addition, 2,300 pump wells were sunk and 180 pumping stations built to enlarge the irrigated area by 13,000 hectares. all this has contributed greatly to the sharp increases in the output of grain and cotton.

alongside the campaigns to revolutionize people's thinking and to transform nature, a mass movement for scientific experiment was launched throughout the county in line with chairman mao's teaching: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country." new creations and inventions followed one after another. members of the makechuang people's commune invented cotton dibblers while those of the huifu people's commune made a semi-mechanized seeder that can do furrowing, watering and sowing at the same time. the masses have also made more than 20 kinds of insecticides by indigenous methods. the county has now more than 5,000 technicians. a great number of advanced units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in achieving great results in transforming nature and reaping good harvests both in grain and cotton have come forward in the county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND DENMARK

### Chinese Embassy in Denmark Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown at several film receptions given by the chinese embassy in denmark recently, according to a copenhagen report. it was warmly welcomed by danish friends and patriotic overseas chinese.

after the film shows, many patriotic overseas chinese said that they are inspired by the great victories won by the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction. an old overseas chinese residing abroad for decades said with emotion that the chinese people have stood up and the motherland owes its prosperity and mightiness to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he sincerely wished chairman mao a long, long life.

many danish friends warmly extolled the tremendous successes won by the chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao. a danish seaman who had been in china said that it is a great inspiration for one to see that new china has attained such great achievements in a short span of 20 years and that the people's living standard is steadily rising. he added that this shows the superiority of the socialist system in china.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Korea Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 4, 1970)

wang peng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening in connection with the signing of the protocol on the mutual delivery of goods for 1970 between the chinese and korean governments.

the reception was attended by li jong ok, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, kyui eung tai, minister of foreign trade, and ryoo sung eui, head of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the korean delegation.

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the chinese delegation, were present.

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left pyongyang

for home by train this afternoon. he was seen off at the railway station by ryoo sung eui, head of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

charge d'affaires ad interim wang peng was also present at the railway station.

LAOS

## Laotian Patriotic Front Holds Rally in San Neua to Celebrate Recapture of Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front held a rally on february 27 at a certain place in the sam neua liberated area to celebrate the victory of the patriotic armed forces and people of xieng khoang province in recapturing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region and strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for sending b-52 planes to bomb the xieng khoang liberated area, according to "khaosan pathet lao".

prince souphanouvong, chairman, and sithon khommadam, vice-chairman, of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front attended the rally. representatives of the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos also attended on invitation.

speaking on behalf of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, prince souphanouvong praised the persistent and staunch fighting spirit of the laotian patriotic armed forces and people in xieng khoang province and other places of laos. he called on the laotian patriotic armed forces and people to strengthen their solidarity, sharpen their vigilance and valiantly march forward to smash all new military adventures of the enemy and make the year 1970 a year of seizing great victory.

sanan suthichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, also spoke at the rally. he said that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, after suffering a heavy blow from the patriotic armed forces and people of xieng khoang province, openly dispatched b-52 planes wantonly to bomb the plain of jars-xieng khoang liberated area beginning from the night of february 17 in a vain attempt to retrieve the defeat of its lackey troops. but they met a telling blow from the patriotic armed forces and people of xieng khoang province.

he pointed out that the victory in recapturing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region meant an ignominious defeat for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in their scheme to "nibble" up the liberated areas. this victory testified to the growth of the patriotic armed forces of laos and the failure in laos of nixon's intrigue to "use asians to fight asians". he called on the patriotic armed forces and people of laos to extend their victory in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, advance forward valiantly, smash all intrigues of the enemy and seize greater victories in the dry season.

a resolution adopted at the rally warmly acclaimed the victory of the recapture of the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, strongly denounced u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for sending b-52 planes to bomb the region and expressed the determination to fight and seize greater victories in the dry season.

## CHINA AND LIBYA

### Libyan Deputy Premier, Other Government Officials Receive Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA- English Tripoli, Mar. 2, 1970)

major abdel salam jalloud, member of the libyan revolution command council and deputy premier, received on february 22 a hsinhua correspondent who is on a visit in libya and had a friendly talk with him.

earlier, the hsinhua correspondent was received respectively by major moneim houny, member of the libyan revolution command council and official spokesman, captain omar maheishy, member of the libyan revolution command council and minister of economy and industry, ezzeddin mabroouk, minister of oil and minerals, and mansour el kakhia, under-secretary of the unity and foreign affairs ministry.

## MALAYSIA

### "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Warmly Propagates Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio said in a recent article that its glorious militant task is to propagate the invincible mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao is the greatest marxist-leninist of our era, the article said. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. mao tsetung thought illuminates our road of advance and guides us towards victory.

the "voice of malayan revolution" was born at a time when the flames of armed struggle were raging furiously, the article continued. it is the fruit of victory of the protracted armed struggle waged by the malayan people of various nationalities and their own army, the national liberation army, under the correct leadership of the glorious communist party of malaya. on the first day of its birth, the radio broke once and for all the enemy's monopoly of the broadcasting front in the country. broadcasts from the people's radio now resound every day in the vast sky over the country and are heard all over the world. this heightens greatly the militancy of the people and seriously punctures the arrogance of the enemy. every day, the radio propagates mao tsetung thought, spreads the revolutionary truth, and vigorously creates

revolutionary public opinion for the further development of the armed struggle, thus causing the enemy to find his going tougher and tougher.

referring to the fear of the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique for the propagation of the invincible mao tsetung thought by the "voice of malayan revolution", the article said that the puppet cliques heinously intimidated the people and even invoked the fascist "security law" to prevent the malayan people of various nationalities from listening in to the "voice of malayan revolution". however, the more frantically the puppet cliques oppose it, the more eagerly and resolutely will the masses of people tune in to the "voice of malayan revolution".

in conclusion, the article said that "the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique have done so many foul and evil things that the people of various nationalities of our country will not let them go unpunished. the day of their complete burial will surely come. dawn has appeared on the eastern horizon, so let us march forward courageously with one hundred times greater confidence in victory exclamation"

## CHINA AND NEPAL

### King and Queen of Nepal Hold Reception to Celebrate Wedding of Crown Prince

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 2, 1970)

king mahendra and the queen of nepal held a reception at royal palace here this evening to celebrate the wedding of crown prince birendra and crown princess aishwarya.

speaking at the reception king mahendra said that he was really gratified by the presence of representatives from various countries at the joyous celebration in nepal.

other members of the royal family attended the reception.

present on the occasion were prime minister bista, chief justice bhagawati prasad singh, chairman of the national panchayat lalit chand and other leading officials of nepal.

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china attended the reception on invitation.

present also were chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and other officials of the chinese embassy as well as delegations, special envoys and diplomats from various countries.

after the reception, kuo mo-jo saw the performances.

yesterday evening, kuo mo-jo watched the fireworks display.

### Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chairman of Nepalese National Panchayat

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 4, 1970)

____ kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, called on lalit chand, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him on the afternoon of march 2.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador wang tse.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and secretary of the national panchayat jung bahdur chand were also present.

## CHINA AND NORWAY

### Norway-China Friendship Association, Chinese Embassy in Norway Hold Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1970)

a film reception was jointly arranged by the norway-china friendship association and the chinese embassy in oslo on march 2, according to an oslo report.

at the reception the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown and was warmly received by the norwegian friends.

some 250 people attended the reception which was presided over by ester bergerud, chairman of the norway-china friendship association. she warmly praised the tremendous achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

when they saw on the screen the brilliant image of chairman mao and chairman mao in high spirits mounting the tien an men rostrum with firm steps, the guests applauded enthusiastically. when the norwegian friends saw chairman mao receiving the delegation of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, they burst into prolonged warm applause.

after the film show, many friends said that they were extremely happy to see chairman mao in excellent health. they were deeply impressed by the magnificent parade and the militant revolutionary spirit of the chinese people. they praised the chinese people for their determination to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and their readiness to smash any imperialist invaders. a norwegian youth said, "this film shows that when following chairman mao and mao tsetung thought, the people will win victories. otherwise, they will suffer setbacks. this is a great truth more and more recognized by the norwegian revolutionaries in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction." a worker said that the film was a shining reflection of the great victories won by the chinese people during the past 20 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan Friend Praises Great Leader Chairman Mao and New China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Mar. 3, 1970)

pakistan friend tufail ahmed jamali ardently extolled the great leader chairman mao and praised the great achievements of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction at a recent meeting sponsored by the pakistan-china friendship society in karachi.

jamali stressed that the wise leadership of chairman mao has rapidly made china an advanced country.

jamali who had worked in china for two years, introduced in detail the great achievements won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao.

during his stay in china, he witnessed china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the cultural revolution is a movement to prevent the restoration of capitalism in china, he said. he mentioned in particular the great progress and achievements made by china in the industrial, agricultural and other fields since the great proletarian cultural revolution and refuted the slanders and allegations that china's industrial and agricultural production suffered from the cultural revolution.

the system of people's communes in china has greatly raised the production in agriculture and other fields, jamali said. he added that during his two-year stay in china, he found that there are no unemployed people or beggars.

he pointed out that china has repaid all external and internal debts and become a country with neither internal nor external debts.

referring to pakistan-china friendship, jamali pointed out that through his understanding of the chinese people, he was convinced that their friendship towards the pakistan people is reliable and dependable.

the meeting was attended by over one hundred people including noted personalities from various circles and chinese diplomats in karachi.

## CHINA AND TANZANIA

### Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Engineering and Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 3, 1970)

tanzanian first vice-president karume received the chinese engineering and technical personnel who have helped zanzibar build a hospital and a stadium and members of two chinese investigation teams on february 28 in zanzibar. these chinese personnel have fulfilled their tasks there and will soon leave for china.

karume expressed his thanks to the chinese engineering and technical personnel for their assistance to the tanzania

zanzibar island.

he pointed out: "we tanzanian people are very much pleased with and value the assistance which the chinese people and government under the leadership of chairman mao have rendered to us."

present on the occasion were tanzanian zanzibar minister of communications, power and works hamdan muhiddin, minister of education and national culture hassan nassor moyo and minister of health and social welfare ali sultan issa.

chinese vice-consuls in zanzibar liu ching-you and chang hsi-liang were also present on the occasion.

US

## US Imperialism--Biggest Vampire in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "u.s. imperialism is the biggest vampire in latin america", which reads in full as follows:

sanguinary plunder by u.s. imperialism and ruthless exploitation by the domestic big landlords and big bourgeoisie have landed the broad masses of the working people in latin america in a state of poverty and joblessness and pushed them on to the verge of starvation and death. soaring prices, difficulty in finding a job and a wretched life without a shelter -- such are the common miserable lot befalling the working people in more than 20 latin american countries today.

the number of slums keeps rising in many major cities of the continent as a result of worsening unemployment and poverty. laid-off workers and landless peasants have swarmed into the suburban slums for shelter. take brazil as an example, it was reported that every day about 1,000 peasants, or at the rate of over 350,000 a year, migrated into the city of sao paulo. they went there to look for jobs, but usually in vain, and had to lead an inhuman life. the brazilian paper "correio de manha" reported recently that teen-aged children living in the slums of the cruzeiro hill have to shoulder the burden of supporting their families as their parents are out of work. they beg from door to door for a few crumbs of bread. in rio de janeiro, at least one quarter of the residents are slum-dwellers and more than 80,000 children are homeless street-wanderers.

the mexican weekly "siempre" in a recent article pictured the mexico city under the enslavement of american monopoly capital in the following words: the working masses there "find difficulty in all fields of life: birth, upbringing, livelihood, and even death." this is a truthful portrayal of the miserable plight of the broad masses of the working people in latin america.

why is it that in such a vast and resourceful continent the broad masses of the working people should be living in an inferno? the most fundamental cause lies in the fact that they are weighed down by three big mountains: imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. u.s. imperialism and the

domestic big landlords and big bourgeoisie have subjected them to the most ruthless exploitation and plunder.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: u.s. imperialism "has never ceased to plunder and oppress the people of all the latin american countries and suppress their national-democratic revolutionary struggles". u.s. imperialism is the biggest vampire in latin america. it sucks the sweat and blood of the latin american people through three big and long channels.

one of the channels is predatory trade. in pursuance of its colonial interests, u.s. imperialism has forced the latin american countries to develop monocultural economy, mainly turning out only one or several kinds of products for the u.s. market, such as coffee in brazil, colombia, haiti, guatemala, costa rica and el salvador, banana in ecuador, honduras and panama, sugar in the dominican republic, petroleum in venezuela, copper in chile, and tin in bolivia. u.s. monopoly capital has hindered latin american countries from developing their national industries. u.s. imperialism regards latin america as its store-house of raw materials and a market for dumping its commodities. it has controlled both the import and export trade of many latin american countries. the riches squeezed out of the latin american people by u.s. monopoly capital through predatory trade has reached astonishing proportions. according to a minimized estimate of the western press, the united states grabs over 1,000 million dollars every year solely by reducing the prices of latin american raw materials.

another channel is usury. the successive u.s. governments have hitherto invariably declared in high-sounding words that "in order to rid latin america of its poverty and backwardness...", the united states would provide this continent with economic "aid". in fact, the bulk of the u.s. economic "aid" takes the form of usury and the recipient countries have to repay large amounts of interest at the rate of three per cent or more a year. by the end of 1968, the external debts, both private and public, owed by the latin american countries had reached 20,000 million u.s. dollars, with the public sector exceeding 12,000 million. the annual debt repayment to the united states by these countries totals about 4,000 million dollars and more, accounting for about one third of their export earnings. as the external debts are piling up every year, both the principal and interest which the latin american countries have to pay to the united states have snowballed. in these circumstances, the reactionary authorities of these countries have intensified their looting of the people and tried to expand their export in spite of price reductions so as to get more foreign exchange. for the purpose of clearing old debts, they would not scruple to beg for new loans with whatever strings attached. what the u.s. "aid" has brought to the latin american labouring people is nothing but more alarming impoverishment.

investment is the third channel through which the big shots of u.s. monopoly capital have stretched their tentacles into various departments of national economy in the latin american countries and tightly controlled their economic lifelines. at the close of world war two, u.s. private direct investment in latin america was about 4,000 million u.s. dollars in value. but it increased to about 13,000 million dollars in 1968. the latin american countries' major industries and mines, such as the petroleum industry of venezuela, chile's copper industry, bolivia's tin industry and the mining industry of mexico, are mostly in the hands

of u.s. monopoly capitalists. agriculture and public utilities departments, such as electricity and communications, are also under the control of u.s. capital in many latin american countries. poking into every nook and corner, u.s. capital has cruelly exploited latin america's cheap labour and barbarously plundered its natural resources. the profit rate of u.s. investments is much higher in latin america than anywhere else. according to watered-down u.s. official figures, in the nine years from 1960 to 1968, the profits grabbed from latin america by the u.s. direct investment reached more than 11,300 million u.s. dollars. in 1968 alone, the profits made in latin america by the united states were five times its new investments in this region.

in fact, the so-called u.s. investment in latin america constitutes but a small portion of the wealth the united states has plundered from that continent, and every cent it invests in latin america is dripping with the blood of the latin american people. during the decade from 1921 to 1930, the total investment of the u.s.-owned "anaconda copper company" in chile was only more than three million dollars (which had been also procured by way of exploitation). the profit rate was then as high as 5,000 per cent. in the 48 years from 1921 to 1968, the same company grabbed 1,420 million dollars from chile in the form of profit and payment of debts by stages. what a lucrative business exclamation

predatory trade, usury and investment are like three knives stabbing at the back of the latin american labouring people, preying upon them in a most vicious and unrestrained way. u.s. imperialism has also carried out frenzied aggression against the latin american people and placed them in enslavement both politically and militarily. from their own experience, the latin american people have come to realize more and more clearly that u.s. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy and that only by rising in struggle to overthrow u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can they win emancipation.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off." at present, the woe-stricken workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals of latin america are launching struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys on various fronts. the flames of revolution are bound to rage ever more furiously until they reduce u.s. imperialism and all other such vermin to ashes.

## US Imperialism's Policy of "Partnership" Falls Through at French-American Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1970)

french president georges pompidou visited the united states from february 23 to march 3, where he held talks with the u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon. it was for the first time in ten years that a french president paid an official visit to the united states. the talks revealed that profound difference still exists between france and the united states on a number of important issues and that the struggle to control and the struggle to resist the control remain very fierce between them.

nixon invited pompidou to visit the united states at a time when u.s. imperialism, beset with aggravating contradictions

both at nome and abroad, is on a drastic decline. in order to curry favour with france, nixon made elaborate preparations for pompidou's visit, offered him exceptional hospitality and, dropping the airs of an "overlord" and professing "friendship" and "rapprochement" as the occasion required, made a feverish effort to seek "partnership" with france. all this shed a new light on the waning of u.s. imperialism which is in great trouble at home and abroad and is at the end of its tether.

press reports disclosed that pompidou and nixon found "complete discord" over the nato and the mediterranean questions -- the two main topics discussed during the talks.

the middle east and north africa along the mediterranean coast are areas for which fierce struggles are currently waged among the imperialist countries and between imperialism and social-imperialism. as u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have, for some time in the past, stepped up their efforts to grab sources of raw materials and spheres of influence there, their contradictions with france have become more acute. in this regard, pompidou made it clear in a speech in washington that "france has very important interests in the mediterranean, in north africa" and that "france is directly concerned about what happens in the mediterranean." it was reported that pompidou suggested during his talks with nixon that "to prevent conflict", the united states and the soviet union withdraw their fleets from the mediterranean and place the mediterranean under the control of france and other mediterranean countries. but nixon rejected this proposal.

the contradictions between france and the united states over the nato question have all along been very acute. france withdrew from the "integrated" military set-ups of the u.s.-controlled nato bloc in 1966 and drove the headquarters, military bases and all installations of the american troops and the nato bloc out of its territory in 1967. this was part of the sharp struggle to control and to resist control being waged between the two countries. in order to retain its control over france, the united states has long tried to make france return to this disintegrated military bloc. but france has refused to submit in order to maintain its position as a big "independent" power. georges pompidou in his speech at the u.s. national press club reaffirmed that france has "no intention to rejoin" the "integrated" military set-ups of nato. he said: "we want to be allies by free choice and not allies by obligation." the french paper "l'aurore" revealed that pompidou had categorically rejected nixon's demand for the re-stationing of u.s. troops in france. pompidou stated: france's "national independence does not permit us to act in such a manner." moreover, in an interview with american correspondents, pompidou expressed his opposition to the united states dealing with social-imperialism like a self-styled spokesman of the west. referring to the u.s.-soviet strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, he said, "this is a way of sharing hegemony. that is true. it's a danger, not just for france but for many countries in western europe -- and even in eastern europe."

dwelling on the financial and economic problems, pompidou denounced the united states for shifting the burden of its inflation and economic crisis on to other capitalist countries, and expressed france's strong resentment against the vulnerable position of the u.s. dollar as an international reserve currency. he demanded that u.s. investments should not infringe upon france's interests. according to reports, in the past several months, the french government has openly intervened on a number

of occasions to prevent u.s. capital from buying up french enterprises.

the french-u.s. talks reflected the miserable plight and weakness of u.s. imperialism which, heavily pounded by the surging revolutionary struggle of the world people, has found itself in a state of utter passivity. accordingly, nixon called for the necessity to "reduce our commitments around the world in the areas where we are over-extended" and to "put more emphasis on the priority areas" such as europe. western europe occupies a very important position in this u.s. strategy. nixon admitted in his recent "foreign policy report" that the united states "can no more disengage from europe". however, following the depletion of its strength and the deepening of the contradictions among the imperialist countries, the united states has long been unable to lord it over in western europe. nixon himself had to admit that the united states "could no longer deal with" the west european countries "as patrons". he changed his tactics, stressing "consultation" instead of "talking to" and "partnership" instead of "domination", in an attempt to maintain the u.s. control over the west european "allies" with its vulnerable strength. on account of this, nixon, who came into power in january last year, visited various major countries in western europe in february 1969. it was also an important move based on his "policy of partnership" to invite pompidou to visit the united states, the aim of which was to woo and control france so as to step up collaboration and contention with social-imperialism.

as to france, as a result of the drastic decline of u.s. imperialism and the relative strengthening of the position of france, the french monopoly capitalist groups had long turned a deaf ear to the u.s. baton in the 1960's. to protect the interests of the french ruling circles, former president de gaulle adopted a policy of "independence" in open resistance to u.s. control. on a series of problems such as the north atlantic bloc and the hegemony of u.s. dollar over the capitalist world, he launched an offensive against the united states and attacked its policy.

the french monopoly capitalist groups have been greatly weakened and landed in a predicament in recent years as a result of the deepening of the political and economic crises of capitalism and the heavy blows dealt by the revolutionary storm of may, 1968. they cannot but make some expedient changes in the form and spheres of their contention. in an interview with u.s. correspondents on the eve of his tour to the united states, pompidou said that france's policy is "imposed by the needs and the fundamental interests of france", that "our basic needs remain the same", that france will "remain an independent state, having her own policy and her influence" and that it is necessary to "extend french presence in the world". however, pompidou hastened to add that he will carry out the policy "by stages", first of all "taking those parts of the world where france already has a presence of long standing" and "which are geographically close to her (france), such as europe and africa". the french-u.s. talks showed that it is precisely in these two important areas that a clash of fundamental interests has taken place between france and the united states.

commenting on the talks, "washington post", an important mouthpiece of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, admitted that "no progress has been made in bridging their differences". a western news agency report held that it "is originally expected that the visit will not, and cannot change anything."

the french ruling party's paper "la nation" said smugly that pompidou visited the united states "to explain france's policy". "the time when responsible french personnel went to washington to render accounts and receive directions has gone forever," it said, adding: pompidou in the talks "has not given up his original line of action, because it best conforms with the interests of our country."

all this demonstrates that although u.s. imperialism is on a fast decline, it will never forsake its counter-revolutionary global strategy and its control over the west european "allies". france will not give up its interests and demands either. as the contradictions among the imperialist countries are sharpening and their difficulties mounting, the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between the united states and france will become still more intense.

## US Imperialism to Deploy Large Military Transport Planes in Okinawa Aggressive Base

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has recently decided to deploy a large number of the biggest u.s. airforce transport planes in okinawa so as to intensify the use of okinawa as a military base for aggression in asia, according to a toho report. such an action is a further sign that the "reversion of okinawa" to japan cooked up by richard nixon and eisaku sato is nothing but a deceptive trick.

according to a japanese bourgeois newspaper, the authorities of the u.s. airforce occupying okinawa revealed that the u.s. military authorities intended to deploy on kadena airforce base of okinawa "c-5-a galaxy" planes, the biggest transports of the u.s. airforce. these transport planes were specially constructed by u.s. imperialism for lifting large numbers of troops and war materials from the united states to its front bases abroad.

the u.s. airforce authorities admitted that the deployment of these big transports on okinawa was decided upon in accordance with nixon's "new asian policy" to make further use of okinawa as a front base to commit aggression in asia.

they revealed that these transport planes will be put into operation in may after concluding training flights.

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STUDY OF PARTY CONSTITUTION

## Using Chairman Mao's Idea of Party Building To Build Party Organization into A Vigorous Fighting Citadel

- report on an investigation of how the Party committee of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill organizes Party members to study the New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1970)

> Party members of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill, who account for more than 11 percent of the more than 3,000 workers employed in the Mill, are made to study the new Party Constitution constantly so they may sharpen their consciousness of class struggle and play the role of vanguards and models in class struggle.--SCMP Ed.

While applying the theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on Party building in building the basic-level Party organizations, the Party committee of Canton Silk and Hemp Mill, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," tightly grasps the education in the New Party Constitution, making the broad masses of Party members further enhance their proletarian Party spirit and their devotion to the Party and raise their consciousness of continuing revolution. This also makes the Party organizations play a full role as a fighting citadel in the acute and complex class struggle.

Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill went into operation during the Big Leap Forward in 1958. It has more than 3,000 workers, of whom more than 340 are Party members. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, it set up new Party branches and a new Party committee through Party consolidation. After their establishment, the Party committee and the various Party branches continued to tightly grasp ideological construction of the Party.

Members of these Party organizations are of the opinion that the New Party Constitution is a fruit of Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and the criterion of Party life and that if we act in accordance with the regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution, our Party can assuredly be built into a still greater, a still more glorious and a still more correct party. For this reason, they perseveringly organize the Party members and the activists who apply for Party membership to study and apply the New Party Constitution.

After studying the New Party Constitution, the Party members and the revolutionary masses have gone through a profound change in their mental aspects. "Acting in strict accordance with the New Party Constitution" has become a conscious action of the Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of Party members. Led by the Party organizations at various levels, the Party members play the role of a vanguard and model in every place, bringing about an ever-improving situation in the whole mill.

The mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed in ever greater depth, the revolutionary mass criticism has rolled on with one wave higher than the preceding one, and victories have been won one after another in the class struggle. Revolution has promoted production, and the production task for the whole of 1969 has been accomplished one and a half months ahead of schedule.

The broad masses of Party members and activists who apply for Party membership have really tasted the first success in the study of the New Party Constitution. They have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "When we study the New Party Constitution once, our concept of class struggle greatly strengthens and we have a direction in which to continue revolution. When we study the New Party Constitution a second time,we gather strength in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and have a stronger devotion to the Party. If we study the New Party Constitution regularly, we shall not lose our bearings in making revolution."

## Let the Study of the New Party Constitution Run Through Organizational Life, So As To Turn the Party's Organizational Life into a Classroom for the Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Idea of Party Building

The main content of the Party's organizational life in this mill is to study the New Party Constitution and to urge Party members to carry out the various provisions in the New Party Constitution and examine the

results. The Party committee holds that this is the basic guarantee for building the Party ideologically and organizationally in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Various Party branches in Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill met this problem when they were established: How should the Party's organizational life be guided in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of Party building? They reviewed the past situation of failing to bring proletarian politics to the fore in organizational life as a result of the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building.

At that time, the Party branch often discussed the problems of production and well-being, paid no attention to class struggle and did not actively carry out ideological struggle. The Party members said: "If things continue to develop in this way, the proletarian Party will degenerate and become a revisionist 'productive party,' 'welfare party' and 'good people's party.'"

To thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building and to build the Party organization into a "vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," various Party branches tightly grasped the link of regular study of the New Party Constitution in the Party's organizational life, closely linked the study of the New Party Constitution with the struggle between the two lines in carrying out Party construction, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly.

They relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and persistently upheld the Party's militancy. In the past, some Party branches ran the organizational life meeting as if it had been a production conference and made it a practice to study the production plan at the beginning of the month, examining the progress of production in the middle of the month, and summing up the achievements of the productive tasks at the end of the month. They even said that "the Party organization played a role in guaranteeing production." The Party members said with indignation: "Liu Shao-ch'i forbade us to talk about class struggle. His aim was to restore capitalism. We must obey Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and build the Party organization into a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to fight against the class enemy."

They relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "material incentives" and "cash award in command" and persistently upheld the Party's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. In the past, some people of the former Party committee put up the signboard of "showing concern for the well-being of the workers and staff members" and held meetings especially to discuss ways to run the "weekend evening party" well, to issue cash awards, etc. Party members were filled with deeper indignation and greater hatred as they further disclosed and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They pointed out unanimously: Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line in Party building aims at making the Party members degenerate and turning them into their tools for restoring capitalism. We must follow Chairman Mao's line of Party building and build the Party into a proletarian Party that is thoroughly revolutionary and will never become revisionist, so that the broad masses of Party members will show concern for world affairs, serve the vast Majority of the Chinese people and the world's people wholeheartedly, and swear to fight for communism for the rest of their lives.

They relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of inner-Party peace" and upheld the Party's advanced character. Formerly, Party members of some Party branches long refrained from taking part in organizational life and seldom carried out ideological struggle,holding that "good old people" were welcomed everywhere, while some other Party members did not struggle against the bad personalities and bad deeds of "entering by the back door."

While studying the New Party Constitution, the Party members studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Combat Liberalism," and relentlessly criticized the idea of "good old people," which would erode the Party. They realized that the "good old people" were very bad because they did harm to the revolution, to other people and to themselves. The Party members earnestly appreciated the meaning of "vanguard organization" and upheld the Party's advanced character. They said that they would live up to the glorious name of a Communist.

Various Party branches set up systems requiring regular unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, thereby invigorating Party life. The Party organizations of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill made the study of the New Party Constitution a major part of the Party's organizational life, thus advancing triumphantly along Chairman Mao's line of Party building.

## Conscientiously Studying the New Party Constitution by Integrating It with the New Trends of Class Struggle, So As To Turn the Party Organization into a Powerful Command in the Class Struggle

The Party organizations of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill pay particular attention to organizing Party members and activists who apply for Party membership to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "50-character" program of Party building and the general program of the New Party Constitution by integrating them with the new situation and new trend of the class struggle and teach them to continuously strengthen their concept of class struggle and to play the role of a vanguard and model in the class struggle.

In the fiber workshop, when the Party's policy was being carried out, a woman who had serious political and historical problems jumped out openly to reverse the verdict on her landlord husband. Another woman worker in the spinning mill often associated herself with people who had unclear backgrounds in extravagant eating and drinking and spent money lavishly.

After a profound investigation, it was discovered that this woman worker was corrupted by a thief who fled to Canton from another place. She accepted a bribe from the thief and received the stolen goods for him.

The Party organization promptly grasped these living facts of the class struggle and organized the Party members and the workers to repeatedly study this passage in the New Party Consolidation, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism."

This statement made all strengthen their concept of class struggle and actively fight against the class enemy. Many Party members and workers said: "Once our concept of class struggle weakens, we can neither hear distinctly nor see clearly. In the future, we must never forget the class struggle but must sharpen our revolutionary vigilance a hundred fold and pay constant attention to every deed of the class enemy."

Through the practice of class struggle, various Party branches have summed up several points of important experience: The better the situation is, the more we should not forget class struggle; the busier the production is, the more we should not forget class struggle; the more the struggle-criticism-transformation movement deepens, the more we should not forget class struggle; we must grasp not only class struggle in the spheres of politics and economy, but also class struggle in the sphere of ideology. They tightly grasp class struggle without deviation, dealing a telling blow to the class enemy and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## In Taking the Lead in Studying the New Party Constitution, Leaders Must First Revolutionize Their Own Way of Thinking and Become Commanders and Fighters in Class Struggle

Vice Chairman Lin says: "The leading squad is very important. It is the political power and the State apparatus." "Proper functioning of the leading squad guarantees carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the interests of the proletariat." After studying the New Party Constitution, the Party committee of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill realized that every communist must tightly grasp transformation of world outlook and revolutionize their thinking penetratingly in order to become a real vanguard fighter of the proletariat capable of charging at the enemy in class struggle. In this revolution, the Party committee members must set examples by standing on the first line of the struggle, put themselves into the struggle and expose all sorts of non-proletarian ideas incompatible with the requirements of the New Party Constitution, thus carrying out revolution in their very souls and successfully revolutionizing their own way of thinking.

Chang Ch'eng-yung, a deputy secretary of the Party committee, once had the living idea of fearing making mistakes and "it is better to do less work." He was reluctant to take a heavy load. After studying the New Party Constitution, he realized that the Party's leading role would be weakened if he, a Party committee member, should have selfish and impure thoughts. He went to the spinning workshop to labor together with the workers and to join them in studying the New Party Constitution. During the study, he took the initiative in disclosing and fighting against selfish ideas and consciously transformed world outlook.

Influenced and led by him, the Party members and the activists who applied for Party membership in the spinning workshop also earnestly studied the New Party Constitution. In the course of study, they also put themselves in the struggle, strove to transform world outlook, conscientiously worked in accordance with the New Party Constitution. They acted as the vanguard in class struggle and as the model in accomplishing various fighting tasks.

Influenced by bourgeois factionalism, Chao Han-i, a Party committee member and a secretary of the Party branch of the rear services department, and Li Shih-sheng, a member of the revolutionary committee of this mill and a member of the Party branch, were not united together. With the help of other Party members and the revolutionary masses, they understood the danger of bourgeois factionalism. They strengthened the proletarian Party spirit and overcame bourgeois factionalism in accordance with the requirements of the New Party Constitution.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching of "starting from the point of putting the interests of the Party in a place above the interests of an individual or a part, so that the Party may achieve complete unity and unification," they went among the masses to disclose and fight against selfish ideas. They were united closely on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and did the Party's work in one accord. Their exemplary deeds led the Party members and the revolutionary masses forward, making the whole rear services department more united than ever.

## While Studying the New Party Constitution, Party Members Are First Taught To Play an Exemplary Role in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought and To Take the Lead in Class Struggle

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report to the Party's "9th Congress": "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats; following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will advance and triumph." The Party organization of Canton Silk and Hemp Textile Mill has learned from practice that in organizing Party members to study the New Party Constitution and teaching them to uphold the advanced character of a proletarian vanguard organization it is first necessary to lead the broad revolutionary masses to

play the exemplary role in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to take the lead in class struggle.

In this mill, after the consolidation and building of the Party, many Party members take the lead in doing everything and work arduously and concretely during the three great revolutionary movements and fight in any place where the work is hard. However, some Party branches have also discovered this situation: Some Party members only charge in the fore and pay no attention to leading the masses to go forward together; or, they only take the lead in other fields and do not attach importance to the leadership in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Upon discovering this situation, these Party branches promptly organized the Party members to study Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress" and the relevant regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution, thereby making all enhance their understanding and consciously take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way during the class struggle and go in the fore to perseveringly study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ts'ai Ch'i-chi, a communist in the rear services department, discovered that a young worker associated himself closely with a bad element who was to do labor under surveillance and that he was not content with his work and did not labor actively and did not observe discipline. He got together with this young worker to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and helped him enhance his class consciousness, strengthen his concept of class struggle and disclose the crime of the bad element in associating with him in order to erode him.

Following the example of Ts'ai Ch'i-chi, other communists of the rear services department consciously take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way during the class struggle. Thirty of the 34 communists were rated by the masses to be activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works or to be "five-good" workers.

Because the Party organizations often teach the Party members to play an exemplary, leading role in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, more than 160 communists in the whole mill have been rated activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works or "five-good" workers. Many Party members were selected last year to attend the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

- Investigation Group under Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and NCNA reporter

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PLA WOMEN

## PLA Women Fighters Mature Under Guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 5, 1970)

twelve young women in the chinese people's liberation army who study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and temper themselves in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death are spoken of with admiration by their comrades-in-arms in the p.l.a. kwangchow units for their exemplary deeds.

since entering the army in 1968, they have been commended as "five-good" fighters each year. the telephone squad in which they serve has been commended as a "four-good" squad and an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the logistics department of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

the young women ascribe all their achievements to the invincible mao tsetung thought and their training in the p.l.a., a great school of mao tsetung thought.

all of them became red guards soon after the great cultural revolution began. they saw the great leader chairman mao when he received red guards from all parts of the country. it was the happiest moment of their lives and they became more determined to follow chairman mao in making revolution all their lives.

the first lesson they received when they joined their unit was a lesson in class education. they were enjoined not to forget the past suffering of the labouring people and always to march along the revolutionary road. they were taken to a production team not far from where their unit was stationed to hear old poor peasants recall the bitter past in contrast to the good life they lead today.

an old poor peasant woman took out pieces of gunny sacks which her family had worn for three generations. she told them the bitter history of her family in the old society. this kindled their hatred for imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and strengthened their determination to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

thus, when they were assigned to be telephone operators they saw the task as a task which chairman mao entrusted to them. they looked upon every call they connected not as routine work but part of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the regulations call for women in the telephone squad to operate telephone exchanges only. these twelve women soldiers thought that they would not be serving the people whole-heartedly and would not have fulfilled the requirements of preparedness against war, unless they checked the lines and repaired them when broken. they urged the party branch to assign them to work the telephone exchanges and also maintain the short distance lines. to be equal to the tasks, they first set about learning how to climb the poles with equipment on their back. their hands and legs ached, but none complained. they

said gallantly: "what men can do, we women can do too. the chinese people do not fear death, so this little difficulty is nothing at all exclamation"

these young women soldiers consciously temper their will of fearing neither hardship nor death in peace time so that they will be able to best fulfil their combat missions in war time. when checking the lines, they never take a jeep or a bus but go on foot in all weather all year round, often covering a dozen kilometres or so at a time. neither rainy nights, nor the scorching sun and biting wind can daunt them, for they consider all this as the best opportunity to build up feet of "iron".

they joined their unit in a forced march one dark night. these fully-armed women soldiers walked for seven hours on end before reaching the bottom of a mountain. new recruit wang hsiao-ming fainted from over-exhaustion when she reached the top of the mountain. when she came to, she refused to let anyone carry her knapsack and marched on. she said: "a soldier must endure all kinds of hardships in peace time. only by so doing can he fear no sacrifice in war times."

in order to have a pair of "iron feet", communist party member yang wu walked on mountain paths barefoot. even though her feet bled, she kept silent and went on. after forty days, in which she demonstrated an iron will, she got her feet used to any rugged condition.

relying on the invincible mao tsetung thought, the twelve women soldiers overcame many difficulties and made sure that the telephone lines were promptly connected so that chairman mao's great fighting orders could be received without interruption. "to fight for chairman mao's revolutionary line is our greatest happiness" is their militant motto.

a cold spell from the north early this year suddenly snapped one of the telephone lines. the soldiers immediately got ready to check the line. "interruption of the line is our enemy and fixing it is our battle. promptly repairing and maintaining the line is our practical act in defending our motherland and showing our loyalty to chairman mao," they declared. carrying their tools with them three soldiers led by communist party member chang shui-ching set out right away although it was time for supper. the fierce wind left them breathless and the downpour obscured their vision. braving the wind and rain, they, stretch by stretch, carefully checked the line running between the poles. when they had to cross a partly frozen stream, they, without hesitation, held aloft their red treasured books -- "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", and jumped in and waded through the icy water. in it up to the waist, they were chilled to the bone. the soldiers shouted, "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and got across the stream and went ashore. the path on the hill they took was slippery and their soaked cotton-padded clothes were frozen stiff. armed with mao tsetung thought, the telephone operators declared: "this is a good opportunity to steel ourselves in boundless loyalty to chairman mao exclamation" with revolutionary heroism to overcome all difficulties, they carefully checked every stretch of the line until they finally located the point where the line had been disrupted after midnight and it was speedily repaired.

here is how these telephone operators fought stubbornly, fearing neither hardship nor death to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. one night, communist party member

cheng chun slipped and fell from a cliff while doing maintenance on the line. her left hand suffered a gash of more than two inches and blood gushed out. binding the wound with her handkerchief, she continued to work.

on their way back from a mission, hu chien-hui, the squad deputy leader, and two other soldiers, wang yi-ming and huang chiang-pan, heard a cry for help from under a bridge. the frozen ice on the bridge had caused a car to slide into the river and overturn. three class brothers were trapped in it. chairman mao's teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai" prompted them to act. the three women soldiers jumped into the swift flowing water and work like trojans to save their class brothers. along with others who came to help, they speedily righted the car and helped the three trapped inside ashore. although their hair and clothes were frozen with a thin layer of ice, they insisted that they would not leave before the victims were given proper care.

these young women soldiers nurtured by mao tsetung thought and steeled in the people's liberation army, a great revolutionary furnace, have matured during the past two years. seven have been admitted as members of the communist youth league and the other five as members of the communist party. one has been awarded order of merit, third class. with revolutionary courage, they are now fighting in the 1970's ready to make new contributions in defence of the great socialist motherland.

## WOMEN WORKERS

### Girl Well-Drilling Team

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 6, 1970)

the outstanding deeds of 16 girls from poor and lower-middle peasant families are widely known in hsinho county, hopei province, north china. overcoming many difficulties, they have drilled wells to transform a traditionally arid area.

when there was a dry spell in the liuhu brigade of the liuhu commune, people had to walk miles to bring back drinking water, let alone water to irrigate their parched fields. they tried to drill wells several times, but these efforts were sabotaged by a handful of capitalist-roaders who carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way, and were determined to follow tachai's example of self-reliance and hard struggle. making up their minds to drill wells to step up grain production, 18-year-old li shu-ping and fifteen other girls set up an iron-willed girls well-drilling team in september 1966. li shu-ping was elected team leader.

the news spread and their action was praised and supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants. but a handful of class enemies threw cold water on the idea, saying: "just imagine, a couple of girls trying to drill wells exclamation"

li shu-ching led the team in studying again and again chairman mao's teaching "unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women." the study imoued them with confidence in conquering difficulties. they broke through every obstacle in their way and built the first derrick for drilling well.

it was bitter winter. niu ai-yueh, a well-drilling team member, was fixing a drill when one of her hands which had stuck to it because of the severe cold began to bleed. refusing to rest, she worked on. at the same time, wang chih-fen was working on muddy ground. her feet were frozen in her wet snoes, but she persisted in her work.

they nad hardly drilled three metres when they came up against a layer of hard rock. undaunted, they resolved: "if the 'foolish old man' can remove mountains, we women, who make up half the world, can, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, surmount any difficulty in drilling the well." after seven days and nights of hard work, the team broke through the three-metre-thick layer of rock. when the first deep well was finally completed it was a success. the water gushed forth for the first time and the people around the site shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

after the first deep well was completed the "iron-willed girls" threw themselves into a new battle to drill a second well. it was a hot summer and since summer is rainy, the water table was high and the bore hole could cave in. thus it was usually felt that summer was an unsuitable season to drill wells. some people proposed that work start in autumn. the "iron-willed girls", however, studied the great teaching of chairman mao: "we should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking." they made up their minds to conquer all difficulties in drilling wells during summer and blaze a new trail. when the drill reached a depth of about a hundred metres, the middle of the hole being drilled began to cave in, burying the drill at the bottom of the hole. the girls worked in rotation for eleven days and nights on end and succeeded in repairing the well and saving the drill. the second deep well was also a success. by doing away with the superstition that "wells cannot be dug in summer" the girls have opened the eyes of the conservatives who blindly copied from the past.

this is how, by hard work, the "iron-willed girls" drilled five deep wells in three years. grain production on this one-time dry farmland, which is now irrigated, has been constantly on the upgrade.

EXEMPLARY FISHERWOMEN

## Five Young Fisherwomen Battle Yellow Sea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 5, 1970)

"five sunflowers on the yellow sea" is what five young girls working on an ocean-going fishing boat are called.

the five are wang kuei-hua, shih jung-chun, chia ying-kuang, luan shu-kun and chi kuei-ying. in response to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", they settled in the changtzu people's commune of changhai county in liaoning province after finishing school early last spring.

though they were from the city, they applied to work on the "march 8" ocean-going fishing vessel as soon as they got to the commune on the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula.

life at sea is much harder than on land. fishermen have to go to sea and brave waves and wind ten months a year. but the girls argued: "no hot house flower can stand cold weather; no steed bred in a courtyard can endure a long journey. the harsher the conditions the better we'll temper ourselves."

their request was granted. the first time they went to sea, a strong wind came up, whipping up high waves. the rolling of the ship made the girls seasick.

chia ying-kuang, who lay in her cabin vomiting, had the worst case.

an old fisherman, who had a bitter and deep hatred for the old society, looked after her like his own daughter. he studied with her again and again this teaching of chairman mao's: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

this recalled something from the past to chia ying-kuang.

her veteran armyman father joined the eighth route army, the predecessor of the people's liberation army, in 1938. she was born while her parents were on a forced march. that was march 5, 1949 -- the day the great historic second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the chinese communist party was held under the personal guidance of our great leader chairman mao. her parents named her "ying-kuang" (welcome brightness) so that she would always advance along the bright road indicated by chairman mao.

her parents have often taught her the significance of that red-letter day. before she left for the countryside, her father again explained this to her and encouraged her to temper herself in great storms and become a true successor to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

reminding herself of all this as she lay in the cabin, chia ying-kuang was filled with courage. she stubbornly got to her feet determined to conquer her seasickness in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

helped by veteran fishermen, chia ying-kuang and the other girls persevered at their work in storms and trained themselves to acquire fishing skills on the boat, often when it was pitching violently. after a training period, they gradually got used to life at sea and overcame their seasickness. chia ying-kuang and luan shu-kun were assigned to help in studying mao tsetung thought on the boat and later became skilled engine operators.

chi kuei-ying is the ship's cook. it is difficult making meals while sailing on stormy seas. the boat sometimes did not reach land for as long as half a month and ran short of vegetables or drinking water. rough seas would upset the contents of the cooking utensils. a city girl, chi kuei-ying could not prepare meals well in her first few days as cook, and she sometimes did not cook the rice enough and sometimes burnt the food. she felt somewhat discouraged to face up to the difficulties.

wen shu-chen, vice-chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, came on board ship.

the daughter of a poor fisherman, wen shu-chen in 1958 broke the thousand-year-old restriction that women were not allowed to fish at sea. she and a few other girls from fishermen families had gone on an ocean-going fishing boat. later, she had the honour of seeing our great leader chairman mao on several occasions, and attended the ninth party congress. even though she has become vice-chairman of a revolutionary committee, she is still to be found wherever there is grubby work or where heavy work has to be done. whenever she has time, she studies chairman mao's works with other comrades and has heart-to-heart talks with young people.

wen shu-chen's actions were a great education for chi kuei-ying. learning from her, she made up her mind to set down roots on the boat. from then on, chi kuei-ying made vigorous efforts to learn how to cook on board from veteran fishermen. in order to feed the fishermen properly, she often gets up at three or four o'clock in the morning. in the past half year, chi kuei-ying has done her job very well no matter what difficulties.

a gale force wind began blowing one day while they were working in the fishing ground in the middle of pohai bay. even old salts aboard ship began to get seasick. the five girls all began to vomit as the boat rocked and strained ahead. suddenly the door of the rear hatch crumbled under the force of a huge wave. another wave followed, breaking the mid-ship covering. water poured in and the boat began to sink.

although the five girls were exhausted from vomitting, they all came out of the hatch and read aloud in unison chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

despite the danger of being swept away by the waves, they stayed on deck to get rid of the water. the boat made port safely after a two-hour battle.

chi kuei-ying showed great courage. although she herself did not eat anything for two days and one night, she cooked every meal in time for the others. the veteran fishermen praised her as "a girl of iron will."

when the autumn fishing season began last year, wang kuei-hua was promoted to be the ship's first mate. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too", she was determined to improve her skill for the sake of revolution and become a true master of the seas. from the veteran fishermen, she conscientiously learned how to operate the rudder, cast fishing nets, find the depth of the water, master navigation, recognize light signals during night voyages and other skills.

once when she was commanding operations on deck, a sudden storm broke out and the boat floundered dangerously in the tempestuous waves. one veteran fisherman told wang kuei-hua: "it's dangerous here, you better go away and let me do the work exclamation" wang kuei-hua was swaying back and forth and she was in great danger of losing her footing and being swept into the sea. she reminded herself of chairman mao's teaching "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" and this gave her courage. she told herself that the deck was the battle ground and the storm the enemy. leaving the deck meant fleeing the battle and falling prey to the "philosophy of survival" preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

she told the veteran fisherman: "because it's dangerous here i will not leave exclamation" she continued to command the battle taking place on deck.

over the past year, the five girls have used mao tsetung thought as their weapon in remculding their world outlook. following the examples of the veteran fishermen, they regard their boat as the battle ground for fighting self and criticizing revisionism and storms as the best classroom in which to temper themselves and develop the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. they have established deep revolutionary feelings for the islanders and resolved to make revolution on board the fishing boat all their lives.

## PEASANT WOMEN

### Girl Commune Members Transform Desolate Northeast China Gullies

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 5, 1970)

twenty girls in hsinchin county, liaoning province, have wrested good harvests from desolate gullies through their hard work and they are praised by the local commune members as "valiant fighters utterly devoted to the revolution".

the yangkou production team to which the girls belong lies in a narrow ravine, and has 15 households. the soil used to be poor and yields low. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented the peasants from changing the situation.

during the cultural revolution they intensified their living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in mao tsetung thought study classes they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with their class

consciousness heightened, 20 young girls headed by yang yu-hua, head of the production team and a communist party member, were determined to follow chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and to transform the ravine. they pledged to fight against nature with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

organized as a shock brigade, the girls set off for two rocky gullies. it was in winter and the earth was frozen hard. but the girls worked day and night, moving rock and earth in the gullies, drawing inspiration from the examples of chang szu-teh, norman bethune and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" described in the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. when yang yu-fang, daughter of a poor peasant, was asked to rest because her back was blistered and her hands were bleeding, she refused, taking as her model the 15-year-old girl martyr liu hu-lan, who defied the kuomintang reactionaries as she heroically faced execution by beheading.

through more than one month's hard struggle, the girls created about one hectare of farmland in the gullies. to help agricultural production, they decided to raise animals, so they set up nine animal sheds. they also sank a well.

in the past three years, along with other members of the production team, the 20 girls have created 4 hectares of terraced fields, improved the soil on 1.3 hectares and planted trees on 3.3 hectares in the gullies.

as they worked hard to open up the gullies, class enemies spread the idea that it was a day-dream to try to grow grain crops in the desolate gullies. "it would be far better", they said, "to make some money by side-line production". chairman mao teaches: "grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved." in line with this, yang yu-hua, head of the production team, immediately organized members of the team to study chairman mao's teachings: "never forget class struggle." "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." they sharply criticized the fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this raised their consciousness of class struggle. they declared: "we must always be ready to defeat the sabotage by class enemies". they dealt telling blows to the enemies' attempts to sabotage production, and even more militantly continued their fight to turn the gullies into farmland.

in order to improve the soil, the girls built three big manure pits near the fields. it rained heavily one night. yang yu-hua worried that the rain might destroy the pits. she and three other girls went to the fields and found one of the pits breached. they recited chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and pledged: "we will not let the manure of the collective be washed away by torrents". they tried to fill the widening gap with rocks but this did not work. the four girls stood shoulder to shoulder to block up the breach with their own bodies. other members of the production team soon came and filled in the gap. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised the girls for their selfless devotion in transforming the barren gullies.

early last summer, when a severe drought threatened their crops, the twenty girls conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching "it is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." chairman mao's teaching gave them inexhaustible strength. they mobilized all the village people to carry water and fight the drought, and finally overcame it. they gathered a bumper harvest, with grain output four times that before the great cultural revolution.

## INDUSTRY

### Paotou Iron and Steel Company Tops February Iron and Steel Output Plan

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 5, 1970)

in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the paotou iron and steel company have overshot the company's february iron and steel production plan.

they have received help in vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production from the people's liberation army men supporting the left in the company.

these p.l.a. men have organized many mao tsetung thought propaganda teams since the beginning of the year to help the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians and their families run mao tsetung thought study classes. together, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's instructions and the new year's day editorial and earnestly endeavoured to put them into action. this tremendously enhanced the masses' initiative and creativeness and rapidly raised production.

the workers at the number one blast furnace of the iron smelting plant have constantly improved operations so as to produce more and better iron. working in close coordination and disregarding the heat, they cut the time for changing a tuyere from 20 minutes to three minutes, a plant record.

together with the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians, the workers in the company's rail and beam plant boldly broke with foreign conventions and displayed the spirit of self-reliance in successfully designing and rolling an ordinary low-alloy steel light type i-beam, thereby making a new contribution to the country's socialist construction.

the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" in the steel smelting plant had alleged that "it is impossible for paotou to produce high-carbon killed steel" and prevented the workers from experimenting. with the help of the p.l.a. men supporting the left, the workers in this smelting plant not long ago formed a "three-in-one" experimental team with workers as the main force to trial-produce this high quality steel. the team worked out an advanced method after repeated experiments and finally succeeded in turning out this steel.

MINING

## North China Hsien Develops Small Mines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 6, 1970)

a county revolutionary committee in hopei province, north china, has made full use of local resources and set up many small iron mines by resolutely following chairman mao's great teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "we stand for self-reliance" and "arduous struggle".

wuan county now has seven small iron mines. this has not only spurred local industrial and agricultural production, but also supported production by big iron and steel plants. by setting up these small mines, the county has contributed its share to the cause of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

wuan's small mines have developed amid fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. the county's revolutionary people were greatly inspired in 1958 by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", set forth by our great leader chairman mao. in the light of the area's limited and scattered coal and iron resources, the county through self-reliance set up many small iron mines and small blast furnaces.

however, the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his local agents, who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line hard, closed down the small iron and steel plants. when chairman mao's great call "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" reached the county in 1965, the revolutionary people conscientiously studied this teaching and came to understand still more clearly the role small mines played in supporting industrial and agricultural production. as a result, the mines were started up again.

the county's revolutionary committee followed chairman mao's great teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts" in developing the mines, and displayed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. they relied on simple and indigenous methods and did not ask the state for funds and equipment. when the kuangshan mine was first set up, there was no mining equipment. but the people there had their own hands and were determined to build a socialist enterprise. without getting a cent from the state, they began work with a few spades and baskets. a cauldron resting on three rocks was their kitchen. they accumulated funds in the course of production and expanded it. after three years of hard work, the mine had developed into one which has some 900 workers and an annual output of 300,000 tons of iron ore.

total production of wuan's small mines during these years was 1,800,000 tons of ore, the great bulk of it going to the state-owned big and medium-sized iron and steel plants and the rest to the small county plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND INDIA

### Indian People in Calcutta Protest against Screening of Anti-China Films

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

the reactionary indian authorities put on show two anti-china films in about 20 cinema houses in calcutta city and its suburbs on march 3 in order to fan up anti-china sentiment, but they met with strong protests from calcutta citizens, according to a new delhi report.

it was reported that after the commencement of the evening show on that day, the indignant masses made a concerted attack on the cinema houses, causing heavy damage to them. they also set on fire hoardings and other property of some cinema houses. all this was done to protest against the anti-china act of the reactionary indian authorities. the cinema houses were compelled to stop the show.

to meet their needs of following u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism and opposing socialist china, the indian reactionaries have in recent years repeatedly instigated film monopoly capital to feature anti-china films and openly showed them in some indian cities. however, the indian people who cherish friendship with china are indignant at the anti-china activities of the indian reactionaries. last july, young people in calcutta struggled valiantly against the manager of a cinema house which showed an anti-china film and compelled him to stop the show. the calcutta citizens' resolute protest this time vividly testifies once again to the indian people's friendly feelings towards socialist china.

### Reactionary Indian Government Steps Up Arms Expansion, War Preparations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1970)

the crisis-ridden reactionary indian government which is beset with difficulties at nome and abroad is engaging feverishly in arms expansion and war preparations in order to be a pawn of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism in opposing china, to carry out expansion at the expense of its neighbours and to suppress the indian people more ruthlessly.

to meet its need of arms expansion and war preparations, the reactionary indian government ruthlessly squeezes the people and increases the military outlay on a large scale this year in utter disregard of the life of the people. the military budget put forward to the lok sabha on february 28 by indira gandhi, prime minister of the indian government, for fiscal 1970-1971 exceeds 11,515 million rupees (approximately 1,535 million u.s. dollars), or 467 million rupees more than that of fiscal 1969-1970. from 1963 to 1968, the indian government had fulfilled its first stupendous five-year plan of arms expansion. from 1969

onwards, it has been pushing a much bigger plan of arms expansion. the indian press disclosed that the total military expenditure in this budget for arms expansion is as high as 61,500 million rupees (approximately 8,200 million u.s. dollars), surpassing the first arms expansion plan by about 10,000 million rupees (approximately 1,330 million u.s. dollars).

the reactionary indian government's frantic arms expansion and war preparations are aimed at carrying out expansion at the expense of the neighbouring countries. therefore, the reactionary indian government has been engineering strenuously the lie of so-called "double threat" from china and pakistan to stir up counter-revolutionary public opinion. indira gandhi asserted at the end of last yearthat the indian government must strengthen its armed forces and "be constantly on guard against dangers to the security of the country". reactionary indian newspapers recently clamoured that india must be in "a perpetual state of virtual war-mobilization". openly ignoring the independence and sovereignty of the neighbouring countries such as nepal, bhutan and sikkim, the capitalist press of india raved: "india's strategy for the seventies must first aim at ensuring that the country remains the dominant power south of the himalayan crests." the indian defence minister peddled the idea that india's "interests in the indian ocean are fundamental" and that india must "be able to assume her rightful place in the region".

amidst these frantic counter-revolutionary outcries, the reactionary indian government has in the past few years stepped up war preparations along the china-india border and the india-pakistan border. it was reported that the indian government has deployed large numbers of troops at the "western front" of the india-pakistan border and india's "northern front", south of the tibet region of china. the indian government also stepped up the building of fortifications, airstrips, highways and railways in areas bordering on china and pakistan. indian newspapers disclosed that at the western section of the sino-indian border, planes and trucks of the indian army rear services have been busy transporting day and night. since the beginning of last year, indian prime minister indira gandhi, the army chief of staff, the commander of the gendarme and other reactionary government and military chieftains have carried out activities at the frontline areas bordering on china and pakistan. indian defence minister has ordered the spying on china's military intelligence by every possible means. the reactionary indian government also systematically installed a series of radio stations in calcutta, kajkot, leh and other border areas to carry out anti-china and anti-pakistan propaganda.

to step up their arms expansion and war preparations and to make expansion abroad, the indian reactionaries have first of all to attack and suppress the indian people frenziedly so as to maintain their tottering dark rule. to meet the needs of arms expansion and war preparations, the indian reactionaries have to rely on foreign "aid", thus externally they become more dependent on u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism and sell out the national interests, while internally they squeeze the people still more recklessly. at present, the internal and external debts of india have amounted to some 200,000 million rupees (approximately 26,000 million u.s. dollars). the number of its unemployed reached 18 million while 200 million out of its population of more than 500 million are suffering from hunger. the frantic

arms expansion and war preparations carried out by the indian reactionaries sharpened the contradictions between them and the indian people and deepened india's economic and political crisis, hence the acceleration of their own doom. the indian people have taken up arms to resist the reactionaries' attacks and suppression, and the flames of revolutionary armed struggle are raging more and more furiously.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

chou hua-min, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here today by train after signing in pyongyang the 1970 goods exchange protocol between the governments of china and korea.

he was met at the railway station by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk was present.

## LAOS

### Recovery of Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Region Hailed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday enthusiastically hailed the recapture of the plain of jars-xieng khoang region by the laotian patriotic armed forces and people.

the article pointed out that the recovery of the region represents a victory of people's war. it has smashed the plot of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to use the plain of jars in xieng khoang province as a perpetual base for attacking the liberated areas and expanding the war of aggression against laos.

the people of thailand, the article added, are inspired by this victory scored by the laotian patriotic armed forces and people. under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people of thailand and their liberation army are struggling to drive out u.s. imperialism and overthrow the traitorous thanom clique. they will fight side by side with the fraternal laotian patriotic armed forces and people to inflict persistent and fierce blows at u.s. imperialism and its henchmen and shatter all their intrigues for aggression and expansion of the war.

the article said that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change. u.s. imperialism is the number one enemy of the laotian people.

it continued to state that the heroic struggle and brilliant victories of the laotian patriotic armed forces and people, particularly the big victory in the plain of jars, eloquently proved that so long as the laotian patriotic armed forces and people, under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front, maintain a firm grip of their guns and persevere in people's war, they can thoroughly defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. these victories provide a fresh proof that u.s. imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and that the heroic laotian people are indomitable.

## Laotian PLA Supreme Command Issues Communique on Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

the supreme command of the laotian people's liberation army issued a communique on february 27 warmly commending the laotian patriotic armed forces and people on their victory in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, according to the pathet lao radio yesterday.

the communique said that uniting closely, overcoming every difficulty and obstacle and fighting resolutely, the laotian people's liberation army, together with the patriotic neutralist forces and the people in xieng khoang, has smashed the enemy's large scale "nibbling" attack and inflicted a heavy defeat on u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. according to incomplete statistics, more than 6,000 enemy troops were put out of action in this area since last august, including many thailand accomplice troops. large quantities of enemy weapons were captured or destroyed.

the communique said that this victory in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region was a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its henchmen.

although u.s. imperialism and its lackeys suffered a heavy defeat in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, they will, because of their bellicose and reactionary nature, embark on new adventures in every way and continue to commit heinous crimes against the people, the communique continued.

the communique called on the patriotic armed forces and people in xieng khoang province and throughout the country, and the patriotic neutralist forces, to heighten their vigilance, deepen their hatred for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, give full play to their resolute spirit to defeat the enemy so as to develop the victory continuously and deal more effective blows to the enemy, smashing all the enemy's insidious manoeuvres to launch "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas.

in conclusion, the communique said that together with the patriotic armed forces and people of the whole country, the armed forces and people of xieng khoang province who have the tradition of courageous fighting will overcome all kinds of difficulties and obstacles and win more brilliant victories in the 1969-1970 dry season, thus pushing the laotian revolution steadily forward.

## Jen-min Jih-pao Firmly Supports Laotian People's War Against US Aggression, for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "firmly support the laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation". the article reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on february 28, commending the patriotic armed forces and people in xieng khoang province for their tremendous victory in recapturing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. it strongly denounced the u.s. imperialists and the thai reactionaries for their heinous crimes in expanding the war of aggression in laos and called on the laotian people of various nationalities to unite and smash the military adventure of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese people firmly support the just stand of the laotian patriotic front and warmly congratulate the laotian patriotic armed forces and people on their fresh victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

of late, u.s. imperialism has been vigorously expanding its war of aggression against laos. it dispatched large numbers of b-52 bombers based in thailand to carry out barbarous and wanton bombing raids on the laotian liberated areas. it supplied the laotian rightist troops and armed bandits with money and arms and instigated them to make repeated "nibbling attacks" on and harassment against the liberated areas. it even threw thai accomplice troops into the war of aggression against laos. in august and september last year, the laotian rightist troops and thai accomplice forces, under the direct command of u.s. imperialism, unleashed a large-scale offensive against the laotian liberated areas and at one time occupied the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. all these facts showed that u.s. imperialism will never abandon its policies of aggression and war against asia and that it doggedly persists in its aggression against viet nam, laos and the whole indo-china. the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change.

since nixon assumed power, he has talked glibly about "preservation of peace", "realization of enduring peace" and so forth. on the question of laos, u.s. imperialism has also paid lip-service to "respecting neutrality" and "seeking for peace". in reality, it has never ceased carrying out but has become even more and more flagrant and unscrupulous in its armed intervention and military aggression against laos. the nixon administration has intensified the war of aggression against laos as an important measure to coordinate with the so-called "vietnamization" of its war of aggression against viet nam and as an important part of the u.s. imperialist criminal scheme of aggression against the whole indo-china.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

this is precisely the case with u.s. imperialism. the nixon administration is intensifying its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in laos and viet nam. however, both its

political deception and military adventure are for the purpose of eliminating the revolutionary forces, and committing aggression against and enslaving the people of laos, viet nam and the rest of indo-china.

u.s. imperialism has suffered a disastrous defeat in its war of aggression in viet nam. now it is expanding its war of aggression in laos. this will only lead to the further tightening of the noose round its own neck. the thai reactionaries, acting as a pawn of u.s. imperialism, will only end up in the same grave as the u.s. aggressors. the laotian rightists who are serving as a cat's-paw for and closely following the war chariot of the u.s. aggressors, will also come to no good end.

during the protracted struggle against imperialist aggression, the chinese and laotian people have always supported each other. armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will as always firmly support the laotian patriotic armed forces and people in their just struggle against aggression, and firmly support them to carry their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. we are convinced that so long as the laotian people strengthen their unity and persist in a protracted war, they will certainly smash every scheme of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory in their war against aggression.

## MALAYSIA

### Malayan National Liberation Army Attacks Enemy Troops in Kedah

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army fought a successful battle recently in countering the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations, according to the "voice of malayan revolution" radio.

the radio said that in late february a unit of the malayan national liberation army badly battered the enemy troops who intruded into a revolutionary base area in the northern part of kedah on the border. it killed or wounded large numbers of enemy troops with machineguns and hand-grenades. the remnant enemy troops fled in panic.

CHINA AND NEPAL

## Nepalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 5, 1970)

nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista this afternoon received kuo mo-jo, head of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and all members of the delegation.

prime minister bista had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were minister of state for works, transport and communications hom bahadur shrestha and secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs yudu nath khanal.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse was also present.

## Chinese Goodwill Delegation Visits Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 5, 1970)

a goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china led by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, began its friendly visit to nepal today at the invitation of the royal government and national panchayat of nepal.

earlier, kuo mo-jo attended the wedding of the crown prince of nepal as the special envoy of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation are pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hsu heng-lu, deputy to the national people's congress and member of the revolutionary committee of hopei province, of the people's republic of china.

this afternoon, chairman of the national panchayat lalit chand received kuo mo-jo, head, and members, of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

this evening, chairman lalit chand gave a reception in honour of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were kirti nidhi bista, prime minister; bhagawati prasad singh, chief justice; khadga bahadur singh, minister of home, panchayat, land reform, food, agriculture, information and broadcasting; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence and forest; gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of foreign affairs; rudra prasad giri, minister of transport, communications, public works, water and power, and health; basudeva prasad dhungana, minister of education, law and justice; and other high officials of nepal.

poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, was also present.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

also present were diplomatic envoys from various countries to nepal.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND RUMANIA

### Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 3, 1970)

chinese ambassador chang hai-feng recently gave several film receptions in the chinese embassy here. the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the receptions and was warmly received by the guests.

the film receptions were attended by rumanian government officials, personalities in journalistic and educational circles, diplomatic officials of a number of countries here and chinese nationals in rumania. warm applause was accorded after the film show. the foreign friends and chinese nationals praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past twenty years.

many guests said, they are happy to see chairman mao in good health. many others said: the film has shown that the chinese people are closely rallying round the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, forming an invincible force. it has reflected the might of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the strength of china. the friends of china will be very happy to see this film, they said.

CHINA AND SUDAN

## Chinese Embassy in Sudan Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Mar. 4, 1970)

the chinese embassy in the sudan gave several film receptions recently at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown. the film was warmly received by the guests.

when the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the sudanese friends warmly applauded. a sudanese friend said: "chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the greatest happiness not only for the chinese people but also for the revolutionary people the world over."

another sudanese friend said that under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the 700 million chinese people are imbued with soaring enthusiasm. nobody can prevent them from marching forward in big strides on the socialist road. since the working class has mounted the stage of superstructure, the dream of imperialism and its lackeys to restore capitalism in china will never come true.

another friend said: "the 700 million chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought are invincible. they will smash any enemy who dares to invade the sacred territory of china."

a great number of the sudanese friends expressed their heartfelt wishes for a long, long life to chairman mao.

among the guests were sudanese ministers and diplomatic envoys of some arab countries here.

US

## "Nixon Doctrine" Cannot Save US Imperialism from Rapid Decline

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "the 'nixon doctrine' cannot save u.s. imperialism from rapid decline" written by chao yi-chun of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the article reads as follows:

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon recently dished up a foreign policy report in which he glibly talked about the so-called "nixon doctrine" and maintaining "peace through partnership". he believes this to be a panacea capable of saving u.s. imperialism from its fate of fast decline.

nixon's foreign policy report reflects the weakness and rapid decline of u.s. imperialism and the total bankruptcy of its policy of aggression and expansion. it was at the end of its tether that u.s. imperialism dished up the so-called "nixon doctrine" and called for the establishment of "partnership" in an attempt to carry forward its policy of aggression and war by playing with counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

nixon said that in the 1970's, the united states "will participate in the defence and development of allies and friends", but will not "undertake" the responsibility of all the aggressive activities abroad. this, he said, "is a sharing of responsibility" by the united states and its "allies". u.s. imperialism has in this way pretended to stop acting the overlord of the western capitalist world and to be willing to have an equal standing with its "allies".

why has u.s. imperialism all of a sudden become so "humble"? the reason is very simple. it is not because it does not want to be an overlord, but because it is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, its strength is unequal to its will and its counter-revolutionary global strategy has gone bankrupt.

it could be clearly seen from its records why u.s. imperialism has to dish up now the so-called "nixon doctrine" to cope with the predicament it faces everywhere in the world.

in the 1950's, u.s. imperialism flagrantly barged into korea to push its "truman doctrine" with several hundred thousand aggressor troops, large numbers of aircraft, warships, tanks, and all kinds of lethal weapons, including bacteriological weapons. it tried in vain to occupy korea, commit aggression against china and dominate the whole of asia by force. however, the aggressive tentacles of the "truman doctrine" were crushed by the iron fists of the chinese and korean people, and the paper-tiger nature of the u.s. imperialist overlord was exposed.

in the 1960's, u.s. imperialism dispatched more than 500,000 aggressor troops to carry out a large-scale war of aggression in south viet nam. but as a result, it was badly battered by the vietnamese people and landed itself in an impasse. u.s. imperialism has been fast declining in the course of its war of aggression against viet nam.

since the end of world war two, the "position of strength" from which u.s. imperialism lorded it over the capitalist world has been considerably weakened. in the 1940's, the united states held 70 per cent of the gold reserves in the capitalist world, its industrial production accounted for more than one half of that of the western world, and it monopolized 31.7 per cent of the foreign trade in the capitalist world. it was by relying on the dollar and the atom bomb that u.s. imperialism had climbed to the position of the overlord in the capitalist world. it was from the "position of strength" that u.s. imperialism had lorded it over its allies and ordered them about. but its happy days did not last long. in the 1960's, the united states was gripped by a runaway inflation and serious financial and monetary crisis. the country was seething with "social unrest" which struck terror into the heart of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. the position of the u.s. dollar, the so-called "pillar of the empire", has been tottering. the u.s. gold reserves decreased to 11,000 million dollars or so. its balance of payments deficit last year reached more than 6,980 million dollars. its industrial production dropped for six successive months and ominous signs of a concurrence of the financial and monetary crisis and an economic "recession" have appeared. the nuclear monopoly of u.s. imperialism has long been broken. it has tumbled down from the position of the overlord of the capitalist world.

in our era, the whole capitalist system resembles a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills. the internal and external difficulties of u.s. imperialism show that the imperialist system as a whole is riddled with contradictions and the capitalist world is in the grip of a deeper, new general crisis. at the end of its rope, u.s. imperialism had to appeal once again to its "allies" to strengthen the "mature partnership" and to "share" more responsibilities in its aggression.

u.s. imperialism has traversed a course from playing the arrogant role of "world gendarme" to calling for "partnership" with its "allies" in the post-war years. the past twenty years or more were years during which the u.s. imperialists rapidly declined in line with the logic: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom". during these years, the successive masters of the white house had painstakingly cooked up one "doctrine" after another in an attempt to save u.s. imperialism from its decline. but the "doctrines" have all gone bankrupt.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."

at present, the revolutionary situation in the world is excellent. the people's national-democratic revolutionary movement in asia, africa and latin america is surging ahead. the workers' movement and the people's revolutionary struggle in japan and other capitalist countries in western europe and north america are rolling onward wave upon wave. under the fierce pounding of the storm of the people's revolution the world over, u.s. imperialism will certainly be gripped by a still more acute political and economic crisis. no matter how sumptuously u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon glorifies his "doctrine", he can never save u.s. imperialism from its complete doom.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

## Setting Up an Economic Supervisory Group in a Factory Is a Good Method

- Economic supervisory group of Ch'ü hsien cotton mill helps the revolutionary committee of this mill guard the passes and grasp financial power

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1970)

An "economic supervisory group" comprising 11 veteran workers, a revolutionary committee man, and a financial worker of a cotton mill in Ch'ü hsien, Chekiang, is set up in the cotton mill to guard against wasteful and unnecessary spending in accordance with Mao's appeal to "build the nation by means of hard work and economy."--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Run a factory through diligence and frugality" and "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class," the revolutionary committee of the cotton mill, Ch'ü hsien, Chekiang Province, mobilizes the masses to set up an economic supervisory group with old workers as its mainstay. For the past few months, led and supported by the revolutionary committee of this mill, the economic supervisory group has actively propagated and implemented Chairman Mao's directive of "building the country through diligence and frugality" and helped the revolutionary committee guard the passes and grasp the financial power well. The masses praise them as "red housekeepers." With their help, a new situation of increasing production and strictly practicing economy emerged in the whole mill.

Ch'ü hsien cotton mill was established by a merger of 30 small factories on the basis of transforming privately-operated industrial and commercial undertakings. It now employs more than 300 workers.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capitalist-roaders in this mill vigorously pushed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "management of factory by experts," relied on the personnel representing the capitalist interests for control of the power over production, and enforced the system of "supervising, strangling and oppressing" the workers.

After its establishment, the revolutionary committee of this mill conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The working class must exercise leadership over everything," and his method of following the mass line in work. It fully realized that, in order to manage the enterprise well, to increase production and to strictly practice economy, workers' participation was necessary and supervision must be strengthened.

During the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, therefore, it actively mobilized the workers to relentlessly criticize the black goods of "management of factory by experts" and "putting technology in the first position" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, vigorously abolish the unreasonable regulations and systems and, on this basis, mobilized workers of the whole mill to elect an economic supervisory group comprising 13 workers and cadres who had high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and were capable of actively propagating and firmly implementing the socialist economic policy. Of these 13 members, 11 were old workers, one was a revolutionary committee member and the remaining one was a financial worker.

After the establishment of this group, it took the workers' groups and the workshops as battle positions and warmly propagated Chairman Mao's instructions about production-increase and economy by linking them with the productive activities in the mill, paid attention to output and income, supervised consumption and loss of material and oversaw the economic expenditures. It has scored good results. Its chief experience is as follows:

1. In running an enterprise, it is first necessary to do a good job of ideological work.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," they constantly and perseveringly prepare revolutionary public opinion and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy all positions in the whole mill. Adopting the methods of three meetings (old workers' informal meeting, meeting to exchange experience in increasing production and practicing economy, and mass criticism meeting), three displays (display of good personalities and good deeds, display and exhibition of real things, and special display of mass criticism) and one bulletin ("Bulletin of Economic Supervision"), they vigorously propagate the meaning of increasing production and practicing economy for the socialist motherland, propagate the Party's financial and economic policies, and propagate the good personalities and good deeds of increasing production and practicing economy, so that Chairman

Mao's great teachings of "running a factory through diligence and frugality" and "practicing economy while making revolution" may deeply impress the minds of all.

Purchaser Tseng Sung-ying is a woman comrade. When going out to make purchases, she defies difficulties and dirty work. She carries back or takes back any material she can, saving money for the State. Grasping this typical case, the economic supervisory group vigorously propagates and commends her revolutionary spirit of diligence and frugality and devotion to public interests. A new practice of "finding glory in economy and regarding it as a shame to be wasteful" takes shape quickly in the whole mill.

2. Combat waste and strictly practice economy.

While tightly grasping the class struggle in the sphere of economy, all members of the economic supervisory group fight on the first line and firmly struggle against extravagance and waste and other phenomena of violation of financial discipline. They check any doubtful points and plug up all leaks and guard all passes carefully.

Before the great cultural revolution, 250 sacks of inferior quality yarn long lay there uncared for and unused in the mill. This became a "long-existing, big and difficult" problem for the storekeeper. Upon discovering this problem, the economic supervisory group started from mass criticism and proposed disposing of this batch of inferior quality yarn. This revolutionary proposal met with the support of the revolutionary committee and the workers of this mill. A few old workers also went on their own initiative to take the heavy load of handling this batch of inferior quality yarn. They used this batch of inferior quality yarn to produce 10,000 meters of cotton cloth for the State, quickly solving this "long-existing, big and difficult" problem.

A member of the economic supervisory group made use of her spare time to clean the waste containers in the spinning workshop and discovered a lot of tangled yarn in the waste containers. She felt great pain at seeing this. Thereupon, she collected the tangled yarn and had it exhibited. She mobilized all to visit this exhibition and actively propagated the important meaning of saving every inch of yarn. All learned an impressive lesson from this propaganda and exhibition. They expressed their will to take good hold of every link and to save every inch of yarn for the revolutionary cause.

3. Pay attention to increasing output and income and supervise material consumption and financial expenditure.

They take this paying of attention and this supervision as the content of their regular activities and as the concrete content of their implementation of the directive, "Run a factory through diligence and frugality." For example, according to the original plan, a new workshop was to be floored with a kind of phosphorous earth, which had to be transported from Northeast China. After some discussion, the old workers held

that it was unnecessary. Subsequently, this item alone save 4,000 yuan for the State.

For another example, the rebuilding of the No. 2 boiler required the expenditure of 25,000 yuan according to the original plan. After an inspection on the spot, they suggested using the old materials which could be used and cancelling the unnecessary auxiliary items. As a result, the expenses were cut by 50 percent.

In October last year, the starch and dyeing workshop had to be removed to beside Ch'üchiang River lying 5 li away. This usually would involve the suspense of work for half a month. The members of the economic supervisory group and the workers of this workshop resolutely worked with their own hands. They prepared beforehand sufficient products for three days' use by other workshops and then went all out to remove the machines and boilers and lay the tubes. Eventually, the moving of this workshop took only three days to complete. This workshop went into operation immediately after its removal without hindering the production of other workshops.

Investigation Group of Ch'ü Hsien
Revolutionary Committee

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CLASS STRUGGLE

## Good Analysis Is Highly Beneficial

- report on an investigation of how the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade, Huai-an hsien, regularly calls meetings to analyze situation of class struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1970)

In the practice of class struggle, the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade, Ch'engtung commune, Huai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved," adopts the method of holding meetings to analyze the situation of class struggle under the leadership of the Party branch and with Party members as the backbone force and with the poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in it. This makes the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses correctly understand and grasp the situation of the class struggle and actively defeat the class enemy's sabotage activity. This also continuously consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### Analysis Meeting Is Very Essential

In Chiangnan brigade, after the Party's "9th Congress," an upsurge of studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was whipped up. Obeying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "Pay close attention to the new trend of class struggle," given in his political report and following the task that a basic-level Party organization must "regularly educate the Party members and the broad revolutionary masses in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and lead them to struggle perseveringly against the class enemy" as laid down in the New Party Constitution, the Party branch of this brigade pays close attention to studying and analyzing the situation of class struggle.

This happened some time ago: Last year, when the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were united to implement the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," some commune members of No. 7 production team went to work late and less frequently than before. What was the cause? Wang Ch'ao-ch'uan, secretary of the Party branch of this brigade, went deep into this production team to call a conference of the Party group with some old poor peasants taking part in it. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis," and analyzed the problem of labor attendance.

Old poor peasant Wang Ho-ch'ing said: "Those who do not attend labor go to buy rushes and are busy with weaving rush mats at home." Party member Wang Ch'ao-chuang said: "Every incident has its cause. The buying of rushes was started by a bad element." It was then discovered that the bad element

intentionally incited the commune members to go away, in a vain attempt to sabotage collective production.

Comrade Wang Ch'ao-ch'uan led all to apply the viewpoint of class struggle in analyzing the problem and pointed out to them that this was a new trend of class struggle in the current excellent situation. Through this analysis, the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants enhanced their consciousness of class struggle. In the criticism meeting held in the production team, they criticized the bad element so acutely that he had to admit his crime. After that, the cadres and the masses united together to whip up a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production.

The Party branch of the brigade promptly summed up the experience of the No. 7 production team in analyzing the current situation of class struggle and deeply realized that it would be very necessary to hold meetings of various types to analyze the current situation of class struggle and that, to become a vigorous vanguard organization which could lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to fight the class enemy, the Party branch must apply Chairman Mao's theory of class struggle in correctly analyzing the current situation of class struggle.

Accordingly, the experience of No. 7 production team was popularized in the whole brigade and a system was set up requiring the holding of meetings to analyze the situation of class struggle. The method of analysis is like this: The problem is tightly grasped as soon as it is discovered. The Party group and the Party branch committee constantly "exchange information" and then, in the periodical analysis meetings, use Chairman Mao's theories of classes, class struggle and class struggle as the weapon to analyze the actual situation of local class struggle and link it with the new trends of class struggle in the international sphere and at home, so as to make analysis to the point.

The Party members and the masses said: "It is very necessary to hold analysis meetings. By means of them, we can forecast the trend of struggle, so that we shall be able to have the initiative firmly in our hands."

## Analysis Meeting Has Many Merits

The system adopted by the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade for perseveringly holding meetings to analyze the situation of class struggle has the following merits:

Through these meetings, the Party branch can play a better leading role of a vanguard organization. One of the members of the Party branch committee who was the brigade's accounting assistant, formerly held a purely professional viewpoint. At a meeting to analyze the current situation of class struggle, the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized some cadres who were Party members for neglecting the trend of class struggle while leading production and other work. This taught the

Party branch committee member a very big lesson. He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and criticized his erroneous idea of confining his attention to accounting work while neglecting class struggle in the sphere of economy. After that, he treated the problems of accounting work through the viewpoint of class struggle.

The leading members of the Party branch learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The analysis meeting enables us to see clearly, hear distinctly and smell sensitively and grasp class struggle more accurately, more deeply and more actively."

Through meetings of analysis of the situation of class struggle, it is possible to educate the Party members and the revolutionary masses better in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and to carry out Chairman Mao's directive that class struggle "must be talked about every year, every month and every day." The communists and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade have formed the practice of adopting the method of class analysis to analyze all social phenomena. Whenever they meet a problem, they always say: "Let us analyze it and see which way we should take and see which class it benefits."

A commune member was absent from collective productive labor for a few days and went away to peddle goods. Some people held that it was not a bad thing for him to earn a bit more income. The poor and lower-middle peasants adopted the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to analyze the thinking and behavior of this commune member. They unanimously agreed that he had been obsessed by capitalist ideas and did a wrong thing harmful to socialism by giving up agriculture and taking up commerce and that this was a major problem of the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines. The Party branch and the masses educated him and helped him correct his mistake. Subsequently, this also taught every one a lesson.

The commune members said: "If we make an analysis of everything, we shall have a direction to follow and shall not lose our bearings despite the evil wind and miasmal mist."

Through the analysis meetings, the broad revolutionary masses can see clearly every deed of the class enemy and strengthened the dictatorship of the revolutionary people over the handful of class enemies. In No. 2 production team, there was a man nicknamed "big master" who pretended to be very "honest." When dragging out the class enemies, the old Party members and the old poor peasants made a special analysis of him and linked his superficial obedience and real dishonesty with his history of having free passage to the city and often going out early in the morning and returning late at night before the liberation and eventually discovered that he was a counter-revolutionary who had hidden in the corner for many years.

The Party branch of Chiangnan brigade has learned deeply from practice in the past few months that if they took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to uphold the system of holding meetings to analyze the situation of class struggle, they could brighten their eyes and heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundred fold and will be able not only to distinguish the bad elements who carry out activities under normal conditions but also to find out the bad elements who carry out activities under special conditions. The poor and lower-middle peasants learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The meeting of analysis of the situation in class struggle is a magic mirror. No enemy can escape, however sly he may be; any activity can be discovered, however concealed it may be; any disguise can be torn away, however cunning it may be."

Gaining a Prompt Grasp, Grasping the Key Link

The Party branch of Chiangnan brigade has realized that to gain excellent effect of the meetings of analysis of the current situation of class struggle, it is necessary to tightly grasp the crucial moment to make analysis so as to solve the problem at its budding stage. Generally, the symptoms are taken into consideration, so that the nature of a problem is seen through the phenomena and the whole is seen through the part. They chiefly grasp the following several crucial moments:

1. An analysis is made when the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the head and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader issues its great clarion call, and the initiative is taken to smash the conspiracy of the class enemy to undermine and intervene Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. After great leader Chairman Mao issued the latest directive, "Work with meticulous care," the Party branch of Chiangnan brigade on the one hand carried it out conscientiously and, on the other hand, mobilized the Party members and the masses to pay close attention to the class enemy's activity and to analyze the situation of class struggle. It was discovered in the analysis that some class enemies tried to reverse the verdicts on themselves. Thereupon, the Party branch mobilized the Party members and the revolutionary masses to whip up a new upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism, effectively guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's latest directives and various proletarian policies.

2. An analysis is made when imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries are wildly opposing China or launching armed aggression against China, so as to relentlessly defeat the class enemy's conspiracy to carry out counter-revolutionary activity of restoration with the support of the reactionary forces abroad.

3. An analysis is made when difficult problems are met, so as to have the initiative in preventing the class enemies from taking this opportunity to carry out sabotage.

4. An analysis is made when revolution and production go on smoothly, so as to see unrest in advance when conditions are peaceful and to overcome lethargic ideas in the revolutionary ranks. In 1969 when a bumper

harvest of grain was reaped, some people "saw only the grain and hay stacks and forgot that the class enemy was honing his knife." The brigade Party branch mobilized the Party members to pay close attention to finding out the trend of the class enemies and discovered that the reactionary arrogance of some enemies soared very high. It immediately put forward the question, "Is our place peaceful?" and mobilized the cadres and the masses of various production teams to make an analysis, thereby deflating the class enemy's counter-revolutionary arrogance.

Joint Investigation Group of Huai-an Hsien
Revolutionary Committee and Ch'engtung
Commune Party Committee

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

## Consult the Masses and Wrest Another Good Harvest

- Jen-min Jih-pao editorial -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 7, 1970)

Spring has come. The struggle for a good harvest in the first year of the seventies has begun.

Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the agricultural front is seething with vigor. The struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution is progressing in depth and the socialist position in the rural areas has become still more consolidated. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants in their hundreds of millions are determined to "transform thousands of hills, improve millions of hectares of farmland and overthrow imperialism, revisionism and all reaction." They have completed an enormous amount of work in farmland improvement and water conservation from last winter to this spring. Everywhere, preparations for spring farming have been started early and well. Reports from all parts of the country show that people are full of determination and confidence with regard to wresting another good harvest. The socialist countryside is thriving. The situation is very encouraging.

Poor and lower-middle peasants and comrade commune members, sent-down cadres and comrade intellectual youths who have settled in production teams, leading cadres at all levels and comrades working in rural villages! In this very busy season of spring plowing you must obey Chairman Mao's instructions: "Exert the utmost, aim high, and building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results" and "Grasp the links of production without loss of time or opportunity, and win still greater achievements than those of last year."

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Grain and cotton are important strategic material Grasping spring farming well and wresting a good harvest this year in grain, cotton and all other crops are important steps in preparedness against war. By producing more grain and cotton and increasing the reserves of the state and the collective, we will be able to accelerate our socialist construction and more effectively deal with any aggressive war launched by imperialism or social-imperialism and cope with any natural disaster. In this way China will be always invincible.

In accordance with the needs of the whole country, we should implement the plan for spring sowing, make proper arrangements for all farm jobs in the very busy season of spring plowing, and very tightly grasp every link

of agricultural production. It is necessary to further strengthen the idea of farming the land for revolution. Sending out one more cartload of manure and protecting one more seedling amounts to contributing one more bit of strength to the socialist cause.

The factor of man comes first. The hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can overcome any difficulty and work wonders in the world. How did the Tachai brigade bring about its changes? How did our country win good harvests many years running? All this has been achieved by relying on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle as Chairman Mao teaches, and by consulting the masses and giving full play to their initiative. Provided we combine revolutionary vigor with a scientific approach to work, we will certainly conquer nature.

Yangliuhsueh production brigade of Pinhsien, Shantung, is one of the numerous advanced models in "Learn from Tachai in agriculture." They have persevered in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, relying on their own effort, changed their poor brigade, which used to face nine years of famine out of every ten, into an advanced unit which has reaped double bumper harvests of cotton and grain for seven years in succession. All localities must find and foster such a model, so as to push forward the continual development of agricultural production. Care should be taken to see that such models will bring large surrounding areas forward with them.

During the current busy spring farming, we must particularly raise our revolutionary vigilance and pay close attention to new trends of class struggle.

It is necessary to thoroughly expose the class enemy's sinister, criminal scheme of corruption, thievery, profiteering and hoarding, inciting peasants to abandon farming for commerce, emphasizing sideline productions to the neglect of farming of the land, fomenting counter-revolutionary economism, and sabotage of the collective economy. We should continue to launch revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and eliminate its pernicious influence. This will give a great impetus to the current spring farming. In this struggle, the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants will certainly heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and bring into full play their revolutionary vigor.

It is wrong to set the struggle against the enemy and spring farming and production in opposition to each other. We must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Grasp revolution and stimulate production," and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, "Do not neglect proper seasons for farming," make proper arrangements and make both revolution and production a success. During the very busy season less meetings should be held and meetings should be curtailed in length, to insure using the manpower on spring farming and production.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Leading cadres at all levels must give prominence to proletarian politics, go to the forefront of spring farming and take an active part in collective productive labor. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses," they should discuss all problems with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, sum up experience in winning good harvests and take practical measures to increase production. They should mobilize the masses to farm scientifically according to Chairman Mao's "8-point charter" (namely soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements). Industry must serve agriculture and all trades should be organized to give timely support to spring farming.

It is necessary to foresee problems that may arise, take into consideration all difficulties, and make preparations for coping with them. In this way there will be greater confidence in winning a bumper harvest.

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LOCAL INDUSTRIES

## Northeast China Hsien Develops Local Industries Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 7, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of ningan county, heilungkiang province, have made remarkable achievements in setting up local industries through self-reliance, guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the county now has more than 70 factories, including farm machinery and repair works, steel, coal, chemical fertilizer and cement. all 19 people's communes in the county have their own industrial undertakings.

machinery is now working 60 per cent of the county's farmland, and almost all threshing, husking, milling and weeding is semi-mechanized.

inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, the poor and lower-middle peasants in ningan county set up many small factories and mines in 1958. most of them were closed under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in ningan county criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and put the closed factories back into operation and expanded them. they also set up a number of new ones. some 30 small factories have gone up in the county in the past three years.

in setting up local industry, the revolutionary people repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and persevered in building local industries that serve agriculture.

the villages used to thresh with horse-drawn stone rollers. the revolutionary workers of the farm machinery plants went to the villages to collect the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants. then they experimented for three months to make a threshing machine that met the requirements. the machine is 70 times more efficient than the horse-drawn stone roller, and the poor and lower-middle peasants like it.

peasants in the county had to go a long distance to the city to have the rubber tyres of their carts repaired. the county started a small plant last year for repairing the tyres, solving this problem for the whole area.

the farm machinery plants run by the county and the communes turned out more than 900 machines and 130,000 farm implements last year. these met almost all the needs.

in developing local industry, ningan county relies on the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes. they accumulate funds and prepare materials themselves and rely on their own efforts to train technicians. breaking the old restriction that "small plants cannot

manufacture chemical equipment", the eight agricultural machinery repair and assembly workshops of the whole county made concerted efforts to overcome many difficulties. they succeeded in making 27 pieces of chemical equipment and more than 5,000 parts of various types. with the help of the departments concerned, they took only 8 months to build a chemical fertilizer plant that has an annual production capacity of 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. it is now in operation.

## ANTI-WASTE CAMPAIGN

### Mass Movement for Strict Economy, Against Waste in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 7, 1970)

shanghai's industrial and transportation workers have launched a mass movement for strict economy, against waste and for reduction of the use of raw material and fuel. outstanding results have already been reported in the movement, which is in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

consumption of electricity per hundred million yuan of industrial output for the whole city in january was 5 per cent less than in the same month of last year. between february 1 and 20, the per unit consumption of coal, electricity or oil for 18 kinds of major industrial products was lower than last year's average.

in the course of vigorously grasping revolution, promoting production, shanghai's workers have persisted in putting the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above all work. after repeated study of a series of chairman mao's important instructions, including "practise strict economy and combat waste", they have applied these instructions consciously. with the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines as the key, they have conducted deep-going revolutionary mass criticism to eradicate the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has provided a firm foundation for the mass movement to economize the use of raw material and fuel.

shanghai's iron and steel workers have been in the van of the movement. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and doing their best to use all potentialities, they have produced more iron and steel of better quality and used less materials and fuel.

workers at the shanghai pulp mill made many technical innovations and are recovering some 200 tons of caustic soda each month, while cutting down coal consumption enormously. workers at the nanhui fertilizer plant climbed to the roof to retrieve coal dust that had settled down on it. they got some three tons in just two attempts. they said: "we are not only sweeping up coal dust, but more important,

sweeping away the had habit of wastefulness." after a good discussion, the workers of this section formulated a work procedure that led to marked reduction in coal consumption. the mill overfulfilled the january plan for synthetic ammonia output by 18 per cent. the production of each ton of synthetic ammonia required 18 per cent less coal than the preceding month.

the workers in the fifth work zone of the shanghai port economized on lighting and halved the consumption of electricity, saving 1,700 kwh for the state every day. in january and february, the shanghai no. 15 woolen knitwear mill used only one fifth of the electric power formerly used and topped the production quota of the corresponding period.

many enterprises in shanghai closely integrated their strict economy and anti-waste campaign to achieve an overall reduction of unit consumption with the campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation in the field of economy. on the basis of revolutionary mass criticism, they established reasonable rules and regulations or improved old ones, strengthening the effect of their efforts to cut unit consumption.

## PLA WOMEN

### Chinese PLA Women Heroically Fight Fire to Save Collective Property

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)**

the women fighters of the 4th company of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army showed selfless heroism in fighting a fire to save collective property, and displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" which is characteristic of chinese women who are armed with mao tsetung thought.

on january 13, the new women recruits of the 4th company were on their way to a production brigade on the outskirts of peking on a bivouac when they caught sight of a fire raging some distance away.

the sight of the flames served as a battle order. thinking of our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "serve the chinese people heart and soul", the women fighters rushed towards the fire. it was a dark night and the wind was strong. the path was rough. after the forced march they had undertaken that day, many of them had blisters on their feet. but in order to save lives and the people's property, they ran at top speed, paying no attention to their aches and pains and the biting cold.

one of the storehouses of a production brigade was on fire. it contained a large stock of fodder and a lot of farm implements. next to it was a cattleshed with a score of cattle. by its side was a granary. the collective property was in danger.

the women lost no time in fighting the raging fire, using anything that came to hand to carry water. as there were not enough receptacles, some of the women, took off their cotton-padded coats and used them to carry earth to smother the flames. crowds of commune members

soon arrived. suddenly someone shouted: "the insecticide exclamation there is chemical insecticide in the storehouse exclamation" this meant that there was the danger of an explosion. many people rushed without hesitation into the storehouse. taking the lead was the acting company commander, yang jui-ching, a communist youth league member. she was reciting this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." the iron bar across the door was hot. using all her strength to wrench it out, she charged into the storehouse. the flames seared her and she fell unconscious. as her comrades quickly dragged her out of the fire, she kept muttering "don't bother about me, get the insecticide out."

acting platoon leader chin yu-ping, a communist youth league member, was suffering from stomach ache. in her exhaustion, she began to spit blood. the people around tried to drag her away, but this daughter of a poor peasant said firmly: "no, i can't leave exclamation" another woman fighter chen chien-ling fetched bucket after bucket of water to quench the fire. she stumbled many times in the darkness, but she would not give up. her shoes fell off and she ran to and fro barefoot. she did not falter when a piercing pain shot through her bleeding foot, soaked in the icy water.

the fighters did all they could to put out the fire and save the collective property, and at the same time to ensure the safety of the commune members who were there. they vied with each other to go where it was most dangerous. to prevent the flames from spreading to granary and the hay stacks, several women fighters took great risks to climb onto the roof and began tearing off the roofing in an attempt to quench the fire. the thick smoke choked them, but they persisted with only one thought in their minds, that the people's lives and property must be saved even at the cost of their lives.

during the tense battle, kao hsiu-feng was knocked down by a piece of wall and lost consciousness. li shu-chen, the brigade party branch secretary who is also the chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, shouted: "comrades, be resolute, put out the fire and save the people's fighter exclamation" as he prepared to dash into the blazing building, a few women fighters pulled him back, saying: "as long as we are here, we will not let the masses risk themselves exclamation" they themselves dashed into the flames and carried kao hsiu-feng out to safety.

through the concerted efforts of the armywomen and civilians, the fire was finally subdued at midnight. thus these women fighters, who are boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao and devoted to the people, made their contribution to protecting collective property and the safety of the people. taking the fighters' hands in their own, the poor and lower-middle peasants shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

MODEL WORKERS

## Chao Meng-tao Team--Pace-Setter for Northwest China's Textile Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 6, 1970)

acting on the great leader chairman mao's teachings on serving the people whole-heartedly, the chao meng-tao spinning team in the northwest number one textile mill has topped production quotas for 18 years running. it has become an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in shensi province.

this team of 21 women spinners was organized in 1953, and later named after chao meng-tao, nationally renowned model worker and a fine women member of the chinese communist party.

before liberation, chao meng-tao worked as a child labourer in a textile mill when she was only 8, tasting every bitterness of capitalist exploitation. liberated by chairman mao from the depths of misery, she became a worker in the state number one textile mill in 1952.

chao meng-tao led her team-mates in studying chairman mao's writings soon after the team was set up. overcoming one difficulty after another, they made outstanding achievements in production. chao meng-tao was quickly admitted into the chinese communist party.

attending the 8th national congress of the party in 1956, she had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao in person.

returning to the mill, she turned the workshop and dormitory into classrooms for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. her name was in the national limelight because she had raised the slogan "don't let a single class sister lag behind", and on seven occasions she let those who had fallen behind use her smooth-running spinning frames to help them catch up.

two months after the team was formally named after her in 1963, chao meng-tao died of illness.

after her death a sharp struggle was brought on in the mill, centring on the question: which should be place in the fore, proletarian politics or production? a high and mighty capitalist roader there pushing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line came to the team, forbidding the workers tq study chairman mao's works under the pretext of increasing production.

spinner wu kuei-hsien who was then party group leader of the team, led all its members in a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist roader. all of them held the view that "we cannot firmly foster the world outlook of serving the people wholeheartedly unless we study chairman mao's works and give prominence to proletarian politics. otherwise, it will be difficult to meet the production quotas. there will also be the danger of backsliding into capitalism. we can do without meals or sleep, but we cannot do without studying chairman mao's works exclamation"

in the following years, the chao meng-tao team, led by wu

kuei-hsien, made enormous efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle. the more they studied, the firmer was their resolve to keep to the correct political orientation and the greater was their revolutionary enthusiasm.

determined to spin more yarn for the revolution during the nation-wide new high tide of industrial and agricultural production in 1964, the chao meng-tao team took the lead in the mill by operating more spindles and frames.

a capitalist-roader in the mill spread liu shao-chi's trash of "material incentives" among the team members, saying: "do a good job and there will be a bonus for looking after more frames exclamation" seeing through this plot immediately, they said: "we're spinning more yarn for the chinese revolution and for supporting the world revolution, not for money." they proposed "spinning yarn for the revolution and no bonuses for taking care of more frames". the workers and cadres throughout the mill responded to the proposal. the team members returned bonuses of more than 1,000 yuan which the capitalist-roader had forced on them. as a result, he had to give up offering the bonus.

early in the great proletarian cultural revolution, wu kuei-hsien and the rest of the team overcame the sinister trend of counter-revolutionary economism which a handful of class enemies had stirred up in their scheme to disrupt chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production". they united with all the workers in the mill in defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

tempered in the sharp struggle between the two lines, members of the chao meng-tao team became even stauncher. everyone did ideological work, using mao tsetung thought as her weapon to help lagging comrades to catch up. they carried forward chao meng-tao's communist spirit of helping others make progress. every team member is now an advanced, energetic worker fearing neither hardship nor fatigue in working for the revolution.

the team has been reinforced by group after group of young workers over the past 18 years. chairman mao's three constantly read articles are presented to them as soon as they join it. the first lesson the team gives the newcomers is education in class struggle, and the first briefing it gives them is experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. it looks after them politically and ideologically, and brings them up as reliable successors who are loyal to the proletarian revolution.

the team consciously links its work with the great cause of communism. this generates tremendous material force. the members say: "every extra inch of yarn we spin means more strength for the revolution, and every extra foot of cloth we weave means another contribution to the people." in the past few years, many personnel from the plant have been transferred to support other mills. as a result, five frames in the spinning workshop had to stop operating. the team suggested that its members operate all these frames, which run at the highest speed in the workshop, themselves. wu kuei-hsien volunteered to handle them all by herself. fearing neither hardship nor difficulty, she grasped the principal contradiction, improved her working method and solved the high breakage problem, thereby blazing a new trail so that the whole mill would speedily operate more frames.

communist hsing shu-chen is responsible for tending three of the fastest frames with the biggest spindles. despite her tough assignment, she kept chairman mao's teaching of serving the people completely and wholeheartedly in mind and persevered in her work. many times the team leader advised her to take a rest and also decided to cut down her work. she steadfastly refused and volunteered to operate still another frame.

spinning for the revolution, the chao meng-tao team has had outstanding achievements, and team leader wu kuei-hsien had the honour of attending the ninth party congress.

## PEASANT WOMEN

### Woman Production Team Leader Keeps to Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 7, 1970)

____ woman communist party member han hsiu-ying, production team leader in a people's commune in honan province, central china, has closely followed the great leader chairman mao's strategic plan and led the revolutionary masses in heroic struggle against the class enemies and firmly taking the socialist road for more than 20 years. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her as "a good leader whose heart is close to ours."

she works in the kaochieh production team of the hunghsing (red-star) people's commune in chihsien county.

the county's liberation in the autumn of 1948 brought to an end 19-year-old han hsiu-ying's life from earliest childhood as a beggar and emancipated her. she eagerly responded to chairman mao's great call "get organized", and set up the county's earliest mutual-aid team. she was chosen leader of the mutual-aid team. when an agricultural co-operative was established in her village in 1954 she was chosen vice-chairman.

when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed for slashing back the agricultural co-operatives in the autumn of 1955, a handful of class enemies sabotaged the newly-established kaochieh agricultural co-operative. they incited some members to take back their draught animals and withdraw from the co-operative.

confronted by this acute class struggle, han hsiu-ying asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to meet in her home and together they recalled how they had organized a mutual-aid team and developed production in the war years. the team had effectively supported the front and dealt blows to the enemy in that period.

han hsiu-ying said: "when we pooled our draught animals and set up an elementary agricultural co-operative we followed chairman mao's socialist road. now the class enemies want us to take back our draught animals. in other words, to go back to individual farming and to suffer again." this helped the poor and lower-middle peasants see through the class enemies' plot.

at that time our great leader chairman mao's brilliant work "on the question of agricultural co-operation" was published. it shows the way forward for five hundred million peasants. han hsiu-ying immediately told this to members of the co-operative. the next day all the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village joined the co-operative and chose han hsiu-ying to be chairman.

the co-operative was consolidated and developed that year in the midst of the struggle against the class enemies. grain output reached an all-time high. the excellent harvest showed the superiority of getting organized. han hsiu-ying joined the chinese communist party the same year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the kaochieh agricultural co-operative made great progress along chairman mao's road. they joined forces with the members of the co-operatives of the neighbouring villages to establish an advanced co-operative. in 1958, in the high tide of the great leap forward, they founded a people's commune.

han hsiu-ying led the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team in battling nature to improve the poor hilly land. grain output was double that of the period of agricultural co-operative, enabling the poor village to sell surplus grain to the state for the first time.

furious at progress in building socialism, the class enemies launched counter offensives. when china had temporary economic difficulties in 1961, the arch renegade liu shao-chi churned out his sinister "san tzu yi pao" (footnote) for the restoration of capitalism. as soon as han hsiu-ying heard about the attempt to divide up the farmland among the commune members, she angrily demanded that the capitalist-roaders coming from the county seat explain why. han hsiu-ying said: "before liberation we farmed individually. when there were natural disasters we had to flee and go begging elsewhere. i suffered like that. we poor and lower-middle peasants will never take a road that drags us back to the old society."

han hsiu-ying used mao tsetung thought to unite all the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village and stood up to the class enemies' plots. the peasants did not divide up even one inch of land. instead they enlarged the collective's acreage and consolidated the socialist position. han hsiu-ying suggested that they opened up a rocky place at the edge of the village to grow crops. the peasants supported the idea.

as a communist party member who undertakes hardship before others and enjoys comforts after others, han hsiu-ying led the commune members in reclaiming the land. it was the depth of winter, with the temperature 20 degrees centigrade below zero. although pregnant at the time, han hsiu-ying took the lead in doing heavy jobs. six days after giving birth she went back to her work at the construction site and again led the commune members. all the poor and lower-middle peasants were moved by her tenacious revolutionary spirit. they opened up more than two hectares of the rocky land to enlarge the collective farming acreage. grain output increased. they overfulfilled the target for selling surplus grain to the state. this consolidated the collective economy and supported socialist construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution a counter-revolutionary who had hidden himself in the kaochieh production team thought it was a good moment for him to act. he openly attacked han hsiu-ying, urging that she be dismissed from her post.

boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao and experienced over 20 years of struggle, han hsiu-ying at once saw to the bottom of the class enemies' activities. she led the commune members in repeatedly studying chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle". they undertook revolutionary mass criticism against the background of the village's history of class struggle, ferreted out the class enemies and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the past two decades, especially since the cultural revolution, han hsiu-ying has led the village's poor and lower-middle peasants in waging sharp class struggles and brought about great changes.

before liberation, kaochieh village's per hectare grain yield was less than half a ton. it rose to two tons before the great cultural revolution. last year it came to 4.8 tons. all the work of flour milling, rice husking, cotton ginning and oil pressing in the team is power-operated.

footnote: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, an increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)

yoshimi furui, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and four other japanese guests arrived in peking today.

they are here as the advance party of kenzo matsumura's delegation to china.

the guests were met at the airport by liu hsi-wen, representative of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and others.

## CHINA AND LAOS

### Laotian People Bound To Win in War Against US Aggression, for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)

the laotian people are bound to win in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, says an article written by the worker commentators' group of fengcheng silk mill, liaoning province, acclaiming the recapture of the plain of jars-xieng khoang region by the laotian patriotic armed forces and people.

the article reads in full as follows:

the heroic laotian patriotic armed forces and people recently scored a tremendous victory in wiping out a great number of enemy troops, recapturing the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, and dealing a series of hammer blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the rightist troops. we warmly congratulate the laotian patriotic armed forces and people on their fresh victory and firmly support their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

aggressive u.s. imperialism has for a long time committed towering crimes against the laotian people. especially since u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon came to power, it has intensified its war of aggression against laos hand in glove with the reactionaries of thailand. it has dispatched more u.s. and thai "advisers" and thai accomplice troops to intrude into laos, and sent a great number of b-52 bombers to wantonly bomb the liberated areas in laos every day. it has instigated the laotian rightists and vang pao bandits to dispatch large numbers of armed forces, coordinated by many thai accomplice troops, to conduct "mopping-up" and "nibbling" operations in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. these gangsters have pursued the policy of "burning all, killing all and destroying all"everywhere they went and ruthlessly massacred the innabitants there, thus inflicting serious damage upon xieng khoang, khang khay and other cities and towns as well as hundreds of villages.

they also threw hundreds of thousands of people into concentration camps. we are extremely indignant at the barbarous crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the laotian people and the people all over the world exclamation

our great leader chairman mao brilliantly points out: "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." for ten years running, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have taken up arms and persisted in armed struggle, dealing heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. they have emerged stronger and stronger in battle. from last august to february this year, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people in the plain of jars-xieng khoang region eliminated more than six thousand enemy men, including hundreds of u.s. "advisers" and thai accomplice troops, and captured or destroyed a great number of weapons.

from may 17, 1964 to february 15 this year, they shot down or destroyed more than 1,200 u.s. planes, of which 123 were downed with rifles by the patriotic armed forces and people of xieng khoang province. through their valiant fights, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have smashed the "special warfare" carried out by u.s. imperialism and the "air superiority" it bragged about. facts have furnished eloquent proof that justice is on the side of the revolutionary people; victory or defeat in war is determined by the people, never by any new-type weapon. the laotian people are the master of laos. in expanding its war of aggression against laos, u.s. imperialism is merely courting its own destruction.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "all reactionaries are paper tigers. in appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. from a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." we resolutely support the laotian people's just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. our history of revolution shows that it was perseverance in protracted war under the leadership of chairman mao that we defeated the japanese aggressors and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and won the great victory. we are deeply convinced that the heroic laotian people will surely be crowned with final victory so long as they strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, smash every scheme of the enemy, surmount every difficulty and persist in struggle with determination.

MALAYSIA

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Praises Heroic Struggle of Malayan Tin Miners

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio, in a recent article, highly praised the workers of the ho mau tin mine, in kota tinggi district, johore state, malaya for persevering in their strike for more than four months.

the workers of this tin mine, the article said, went on strike on october 6 last year to protest against the unjustifiable dismissal of workers by the capitalists. after the strike was started, the capitalists resorted to all kinds of tricks. while talking of the need to negotiate for a settlement, they colluded with the rahman-razak clique to suppress the workers ruthlessly in an attempt to force them to submit. however, all the workers, united as one and defying violence, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy and frustrated the enemy's scheme.

the article revealed that the cruel capitalists had squeezed huge profits from the workers. according to statistics, tin export from malaya amounted to more than 90,000 tons last year, bringing the capitalists more than 937 million malayan dollars (over 312 million u.s. dollars), or 110 million malayan dollars more than in 1968. but the greedy capitalists were still discontented. they kept dismissing workers, pressing down wages, and increasing labour intensity so as to wrest still higher profits. the new crimes committed by the capitalists aroused furious indignation among the broad masses of workers.

beginning from last november, the rahman-razak puppet clique has repeatedly sent out large numbers of policemen and special agents to arrest the workers and attack them with tear-gas grenades, suppressing them savagely. the workers rose in resistance, fought courageously with the police and repulsed their attacks many times.

in conclusion, the article stressed that the ho mau tin miners have persisted in strike for more than four months and their struggle is not only that of all tin miners in the country but also that of the workers of all trades. the workers of various nationalities of malaya who have the glorious tradition of fighting heroically against the enemy and being united firmly among themselves will surely take actions to develop struggles in support of the ho mau tin miners so as to repulse the heinous attacks by the puppet clique and reactionary capitalists.

CHINA AND NEPAL

## King Mahendra of Nepal Receives Chinese Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 7, 1970)

king mahendra of nepal yesterday afternoon received kuo mo-jo, head of the goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and all members of the delegation.

king mahendra had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were hom bahadur shrestha, minister of state for works, transport and communications, and iswari man shrestha, principal private secretary to king mahendra.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, was also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

## Chinese Embassy in Sweden Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1970)

the chinese embassy in sweden recently gave five film receptions in succession at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown, according to a report from stockholm.

the film was warmly welcomed and acclaimed by the guests attending these receptions.

present at the receptions were leading members of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, many friends from the swedish-chinese association, well-known cultural figures and friends from various circles. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in sweden were also present.

the film receptions proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the progressive friends attending the receptions said they were happy and elated that chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, is in excellent health. an african friend said that when she saw chairman mao mounting the tien an men rostrum in firm steps, glowing with health and in high spirits, while the parading masses bursting into cheers, she was extremely excited. a friend who had visited china and seen chairman mao said, "chairman mao is full of energy and glowing with health. it is the happiness of the chinese people that chairman mao is in excellent health." the friends happily talked about the chinese people's boundless love for chairman mao. a well-known swede said, "when i saw in the film the chinese youth, vigorous in spirit and strong in body, marching in vigorous steps, i could not help recalling the days in old china when millions of youth, hungry and homeless,

wandered in the cold streets." people with a little knowledge of chinese history can easily understand why the chinese people love their great leader chairman mao so ardently. it is a love from the bottom of their hearts."

the friends present at the film receptions warmly acclaimed. the brilliant results achieved by the chinese people on various fronts in response to chairman mao's great call: "unite to win still greater victories." some friends said, "this film testifies to the tremendous victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution." "this film reflects the courage which the chinese people have displayed in relying on their own efforts to build up their country. the chinese people have set us a splendid example." the neat and magnificent formations of the parade, the high revolutionary spirit and the high sense of discipline and organization of the paraders were warmly lauded by the guests. they exclaimed, "excellent exclamation" "i have never seen anything like this magnificent parade." "the high sense of organization and discipline is matchless in the whole world." the militia contingents, bright and brave and filled with combat spirit, attracted the guests deeply. a swedish friend said, "this film shows that the chinese people are both determined and well prepared to defend their motherland." another friend told the chinese comrades that "the imperialists are most afraid of the strength of the people. the more powerful you are, the better it is exclamation"

US

## "Nixon Doctrine" Reflects Victory of Asian People and Defeat of US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)

after the so-called "new asia policy" he painstakingly cooked up last summer has met with repeated rebuffs, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon has been selling it once again under the new label of the "nixon doctrine". this reflects the victory of the asian people and the defeat of u.s. imperialism. it also reflects the decline of the world system of imperialism as a whole and the impasse in which u.s. imperialism has landed itself.

the record of u.s. imperialist aggression in asia in the post-war years is one of its crimes of trouble-making, failure, trouble-making again, failure again. u.s. imperialism had carried out in asia the "truman doctrine", the "eisenhower doctrine", kennedy's strategy of "flexible response" and johnson's strategy of "escalation", all of which ended in failure. while glorifying his own doctrine, nixon had to admit that after world war two, "no continent has changed more rapidly or with greater complexity" than asia, that "no region of the world has more engaged our energies" and that u.s. imperialism had paid "more cost" and made "greater sacrifice" in asia than elsewhere.

immediately after the second world war, u.s. imperialism supplied money and guns to the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to launch a civil war in an attempt to turn china into a u.s. colony and to dominate asia. the chinese people, under

the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, defeated the eight million kuomintang bandit troops armed by u.s. imperialism, and founded new china. today, the great people's republic of china stands firm in the east of the globe -- asia, and has become the powerful anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist political force of the present era, the most reliable friend of the oppressed people and nations of the world and the hope of the world revolution. in the early 1950's, u.s. imperialism carried out the "truman doctrine" and launched the war of aggression against korea with several hundred thousand aggressor troops. but under the hammer blows of the chinese and korean people, it suffered a crushing defeat. since then, it has tumbled from its "zenith" on to which it had climbed after the world war two and landed itself in an impasse, beset with growing difficulties at home and abroad.

in the 1960's, u.s. imperialism met with still more disastrous defeats in asia. its frantic anti-china schemes ended ignominiously. it has been bogged down deeper and deeper in the mire of its war of aggression against viet nam. started as a "special war" in which vietnamese were made to fight vietnamese with u.s. money, u.s. guns and u.s. "advisers", the war was escalated to a "local war" involving more than 500,000 u.s. aggressor troops. as a result, u.s. imperialism was badly battered and fully exposed as a paper tiger. its crises at home and abroad have become more and more acute and it finds itself unprecedentedly isolated in the world. at the same time, on the vast land of asia, the revolutionary struggles of the asian people are surging vigorously, tightening the noose round the neck of u.s. imperialism and driving it into an awkward position of receiving blows everywhere. under the fierce pounding of the asian people's revolutionary struggles, the seato which u.s. imperialism operated for years after the second world war has in fact disintegrated and exists only in name. although u.s. imperialism has mustered the reactionaries of various countries and regions in asia to rig up the so-called "asian and pacific council", "southeast asian development ministers' conference" and "association of southeast asian nations" and has concluded a series of bilateral and multilateral military treaties, it has failed so far to rig up a new regional counter-revolutionary military alliance. in some asian countries and regions, the flames of the people's armed struggle are raging furiously. the laotian people have incessantly dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in their "special war" scheme. in the past few years, the burmese and malayan people have made new and important developments in the armed struggle in which they have persevered for a long time. the people of thailand, india, indonesia and other countries have also embarked on the road of armed struggle one after another. revolutionary mass movements against u.s. imperialism and dictatorial rule have erupted like volcanoes time and again in japan, the philippines and some other countries. in these circumstances, the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is tottering.

since u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon assumed office, he has stepped up the "vietnamization" of the aggressive war against viet nam to save u.s. imperialism from defeat in asia. at the same time, he cooked up a so-called "new asia policy" last summer in a vain attempt to put out the raging flames of the asian people's revolutionary struggles and stabilize the u.s. imperialists' position in asia by rigging up an "asian collective security system" under u.s. imperialist manipulation and with japanese militarism playing the leading role. this is a vicious means of making "asians fight asians". however, this so-called "new asia policy" greatly alarmed the puppets of

u.s. imperialism in asia who feared that their reactionary rule was going to collapse. therefore, hardly half a year had passed, deputy u.s. imperialist chieftain agnew rushed to asia to pacify these puppets and to bolster them up.

the aggressive nature of the imperialists will never change and they will always make trouble till their doom. nixon this time labelled his "new asia policy" as "nixon doctrine" but what it peddles are the old wares of enmity with the asian people and aggression against asia. on the one hand, he had to admit that u.s. imperialism cannot prevent the rapid development of the revolutionary situation in asia, though nowhere "has more engaged" u.s. "energies", and nowhere have its manoeuvres been "more costly" or led to "greater sacrifice", adding that "america's asia policy for the 1970's must be based on the lessons of this sacrifice." at the same time, he raved that the united states will "remain involved in asia" and will prop up the reactionary rule of its lackeys by furnishing "appropriate" "military and economic assistance" and providing "a shield".

now that u.s. imperialism can no longer cope with the surging revolutionary situation in asia, nixon has to elevate the japanese reactionaries, which had been under u.s. imperialist control since the world war two, to the position of a "partner" "on equal footing" with u.s. imperialism. he wanted the japanese reactionaries to play "a unique and essential role" in carrying out the "nixon doctrine" or the "new asia policy" for u.s. imperialism. this u.s. imperialist chieftain dropped the pretentious airs of a "master" and suddenly became "modest". he extolled the japanese reactionaries saying that "japan's partnership with us will be a key to the success of the nixon doctrine in asia". even so, nixon still felt uneasy about the future of his "nixon doctrine". he stated with great anxiety: "while we have established general guidelines on american responses to asian conflicts, in practice the specific circumstances of each case require careful study" and "will confront subtle decisions". if the u.s. imperialists "limit" their "involvement", then they "will only have created still more dangerous choices", and if they become "unwisely involved", then the u.s. will be unable to fulfil its "long-run commitment to asia". this means that if u.s. imperialism provides money and guns to support its lackeys in using "asians to fight against asians", it will lose control of the situation; and if u.s. imperialism sends troops to fight a "local war", it will be involved and cannot get out of it. in a word, u.s. imperialism is at its wit's end.

the revolution is developing and the people are advancing. gone forever are the days when the imperialist wolves could slaughter the asian people at will. gone forever are the days when the u.s. imperialists could do what they like in asia. we are now in a great new era of world revolution. the revolutionary storm in asia, africa and latin america is sure to deal the whole old world a decisive and crushing blow. in the great decade of the 70's, u.s. imperialism which is on rapid decline and in an impasse tries to make use of the japanese reactionaries to implement its "nixon doctrine" for the continuance of its aggression against asia. this can only arouse fiercer opposition by the people of various asian countries who had been victimised by the aggression by japanese imperialism in the second world war. now at the dawn of the great decade of 1970's, reports of victories scored by the people of various asian countries in their revolutionary armed struggle are pouring in. in the philippines and japan, the patriotic struggles against u.s. imperialism by the broad masses of people have surged to a new high. in a little more than a month, massive anti-u.s.

demonstrations with the participation of 300,000 to 400,000 people took place successively in the philippines. it can be predicted that the "nixon doctrine" of u.s. imperialism will meet with heavier defeats than its "truman doctrine" or "eisenhower doctrine". the asian people will seize still more brilliant victories in the great decade of the 1970's.

## The Gangster and His "Partnership"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary by hung chuang-chih of an armoured unit of the chinese people's liberation army entitled "the gangster and his 'partnership'". it reads as follows:

recently, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon dished up a long and stinking foreign policy report. from this report, people can see clearly the awkward predicament in which the united states, once the "overlord" of the capitalist world, finds itself today. one can no longer see in nixon's time the "pride" which u.s. imperialism took in its "leadership of the alliance" in the past. in the face of the crumbling capitalist old world and the handful of scheming, treacherous and unruly "allies", nixon said helplessly that as the "allies" have been "restored ... to their proper strength and status", the united states which "had led without listening" can no longer "talk to" them or "undertake all the defence of the free nations of the world", and had to "move from dominance to partnership."

the great leader chairman mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "the war boom in the united states of america was only temporary. the strength of the united states of america is only superficial and transient."

u.s. imperialism has been steadily on the decline ever since the truman administration unleashed the war of aggression against korea and suffered a disastrous defeat. although all succeeding masters of the white house racked their brains to concoct all sorts of counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics, u.s. imperialism has failed to reverse the trend. domestic political and economic crises kept assailing the white house one after another, while its policies of aggression and war have met with repeated rebuffs everywhere abroad. u.s. imperialism's position in the world is on the decline, going from bad to worse daily. nixon, who took power when the united states was beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, has failed to extricate the country from its predicament after a year of desperate struggle in which he played not a few tricks such as "a new policy", "a new approach" and "a new strategy". the "partnership" advertised by nixon is in essence a futile attempt of the united states to make its "partners" serve its policies of aggression and war so as to maintain the tottering dollar empire and carry on its bankrupt counter-revolutionary global strategy.

in his report, nixon lauded to the skies the "partnership" he conceived as if it were a panacea, declaring that the united states would cement a "mature partnership" with its "allies" in western europe.

"mature partnership" indeed exclamation this is sheer rhetoric for wooing the "allies" of u.s. imperialism and covering up the contradictions and dogfights among the imperialist countries.

it is known to all that western europe, an old nest of capitalism, is of strategic importance to u.s. imperialism in pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy. it is also an important area for which u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are contending fiercely. nixon minced no words in declaring that "we can no more disengage from europe than from alaska". the 1960's witnessed a bitter struggle among the imperialist countries. the strength of u.s. imperialism was considerably weakened in western europe while that of its "allies" showed a relative growth. they tried their utmost to free themselves from u.s. imperialist control and strive for hegemony in europe. france openly challenged the united states, driving the u.s. troops and the nato headquarters out of its territory and withdrawing from the "integrated" military set-ups of the nato bloc. the contradictions between the united states and france have thus become more and more acute. recently, they were further sharpened over problems concerning nato and the middle east-north africa region along the mediterranean coast. the u.s.-fostered west german reactionaries are no longer so docile to u.s. imperialism. unwilling to remain submissive under u.s. imperialist control and relying on their developing militarist "strength", they are intensifying their infiltration and expansion abroad and have actively joined in the struggle for hegemony in europe.

in the face of the growing tendency among the west european "partners" to fall away, nixon said in alarm: "the problems and dangers of the division of europe persist". imperialism will certainly disintegrate further with the development in depth of the people's revolutionary movement throughout the world and the sharpening of the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system. though the imperialist countries share a common stand in the suppression of the people's revolution, the contradictions among themselves are irreconcilable. the "mature partnership" which nixon is trying to establish in western europe is sheer deceitful talk.

apart from advertising "partnership" to its "allies" in western europe, u.s. imperialism has also called for the establishment of "partnership" in asia, africa and latin america. this is to foster puppet cliques in various countries and muster a handful of reactionary forces to suppress the people's revolutionary struggle in asia, africa and latin america with the money and guns supplied by the united states and the men by the reactionaries of various countries so as to preserve the neo-colonialist rule of u.s. imperialism in these regions. under the banner of "partnership", u.s. imperialism is using japanese militarism as its hatchetman in suppressing the people's revolutionary movement and pushing its policies of aggression and war in asia.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis."

the fact that u.s. imperialism had to "move from dominance to partnership" reflects its extreme weakness and the death-bed struggle it is waging desperately. but u.s. imperialism can never escape its doom no matter what tricks nixon may resort to. the

nooses round its neck are being tightened by the people of the world. in the 1970's, the storm of the people's revolution in the whole world is sure to deal heavier blows to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

## USSR AND US

### Soviet Revisionism Intensifies Cultural Collusion with US Imperialism

**(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1970)**

the soviet revisionist renegade clique and u.s. imperialism have recently signed an agreement in washington on "cultural exchanges" for 1970-1971. this is the most comprehensive cultural agreement since they began their cultural collusion and signed the first so-called "cultural exchange" agreement in 1958. it is also the first deal made by both sides in their frequent activities of collusion since the beginning of this year.

it took only 13 days for soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism to negotiate and sign this agreement, 29 days shorter than when the preceding one was signed. it was the shortest negotiation of this kind since 1958. u.s. assistant secretary of state martin j. hillenbrand who took part in the negotiations expressed full satisfaction at the smoothness of this deal. he said: the negotiators had achieved a "record" "in terms of the brevity and dispatch with which the agreement has been reached". to realize their ambitions, soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism are contending intensely on a global scale. at the same time, to cope jointly with the revolutionary people, they are colluding with each other and have clinched all kinds of sinister deals. the prompt conclusion of this cultural agreement has reflected precisely their eagerness to collude with each other while contending with each other. it has also fully shown that there has long been no difference in their culture. both are decadent bourgeois culture which has set itself the task of poisoning the minds of the people and in particular, the minds of youth and juvenile and which can be used by one another to serve its reactionary rule. therefore, there was no trouble in reaching an agreement.

the new agreement provides for a much wider scope of "exchanges" between the two sides, including "new categories" apart from the old ones. the number of graduates and research students exchanged will increase to 40 from 30 in the 1968-1969 agreement. the number of major performing art troupes exchanged was increased from three to five.

the u.s.-soviet "agreement on cultural exchanges" is signed every other year. along with intensified political collusion, soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism have become more and more enthusiastic about cultural collusion. last year, the soviet revisionist renegade clique not only invited u.s. jazz bands one after another to perform in moscow and other big cities, but also invited them to spread poison in remote areas in the soviet far east, a thing which had never happened in the past. on many occasions, soviet revisionist jazz bands gave joint performances with u.s. jazz bands and considered this an honour. through such

"exchanges", the skill, namely, the "level" of decadence, of the soviet revisionists' jazz bands has been "raised" greatly. leonard garment, special art consultant to nixon, saw the performance of a soviet revisionist jazz band in moscow last year and praised the soviet revisionists highly for their masterly "study" of u.s. jazz. he said: "these musicians are excellent, excellent exclamation they are comparable to many of our best young players."

to accelerate the spreading of the american way of life, the soviet revisionists are now showing u.s. films in the country on a wider scale. a u.s. film was often shown simultaneously at scores of cinemas in moscow. the broad masses of the people are highly discontented with this. but a.v. romanov, chairman of the committee for cinematography of the soviet revisionists' council of ministers, came forward publicly to defend u.s. imperialism shamelessly, alleging that it is necessary to make an "all-round analysis" of utterly decadent u.s. gutter films and it will not do to "negate" them "completely".

the exhibition "education usa" was opened in leningrad last july. according to plan, the exhibition would be held in turn in kiev, moscow, baku, tashkent, novosibirsk and other cities and is still on in the soviet union now. expressing great satisfaction with this, u.s. ambassador to the soviet union jocob beam said: "the meaning and significance of these exhibits extend beyond the political scenes."

while energetically spreading reactionary and decadent "american civilization" in the soviet union, u.s. imperialism lavished praises once and again on sinister models of soviet revisionist literature and art, commending them for their success in learning from u.s. imperialism. last april, the american academy of motion picture arts and sciences presented its highest "oscar" award, the most "coveted" award of the academy in the west filmdom, to the soviet revisionist film "war and peace", calling it the best foreign film shown in the united states. recently, the "child study association" of america has blatantly presented "the 1969 children's book award" to a soviet revisionist novel. the alleged reason for granting the award was that "the book points up how similar are the problems of young people in russia and the united states". the essence of the matter is that in the eye of the u.s. bourgeoisie, the "problems" in the soviet union where capitalism has been restored and in the united states are "how similar", therefore, the u.s. bourgeoisie is entirely possible to use revisionist art and literature to serve its interests. of late, several scribes in the pay of the soviet revisionist renegade clique were particularly energetic in making anti-china outcries. it is probable that they wanted to win more rewards from u.s. imperialism exclamation

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."

the fact that soviet revisionism has worshipped "american civilization" so devoutly and u.s. imperialism has shown high appreciation for soviet revisionist culture proves that they are jackals of the same lair. at the same time this fact has laid bare the lie mouthed by brezhnev and his gang that they want to "combat bourgeois ideology". the soviet revisionists glibly announced that they "would mount attacks on ideological front", but in fact they want to "attack" the soviet working people and marxism-leninism with rotten-to-core bourgeois culture. they poison the minds of the soviet

people with the rotten-to-core "american civilization", but the soviet people are not allowed to boycott and oppose it. this is a ruthless class struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat in the realm of culture, naked bourgeois dictatorship exercised by the soviet revisionist renegade clique over the soviet people.

but no matter how soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism collude with each other and carry out "exchanges", they cannot save themselves from destruction but will only enter the grave together pulling one another along.

END

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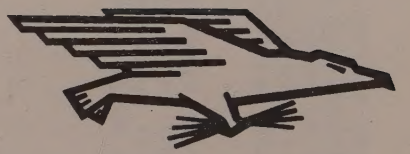

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